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Palmer covers at Rs. 7 each
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 157 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.	From Aden.		Tons
	July						
9th	"	Nagova	..	7000	.....		.....
16th	"	Salsette	..	6000	Medina	..	12500
23rd	"	Khiva	..	9000	.....		.....
30th	"	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia	..	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala	..	8000	.....		.....
13th	"	Salsette	..	6000	Malwa	..	11000
20th	"	Kashmir	..	9000	.....		.....
27th	"	Salsette	..	6000	Kaisari-Hind		11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	..	8000	.....		.....
10th	"	Salsette	..	6000	Mooltan	..	10000
17th	"	Khyber	..	9000	.....		.....
24th	"	Salsette	..	6000	Kashgar	..	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagova	..	7000	.....		..
8th	"	Karmala	..	9000	.....		..
15th	"	Khiva	..	9000	.....		..
22nd	"	Arabia	..	8000	.....		..
29th	"	Nellore	..	7000	.....		..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
28th July	Malta ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
7th July	Pundua	Persian Gulf Extra.
4th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
15th "	Palamcotta	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
14th "	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th July.	"Mongara"	8200

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First Class (returning B.I.) Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second Class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas. (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
King's Buildings, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Delivery will be made free of charge to buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Mr. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak Mandir, Post BOMBAY.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other. C

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anatolia	B	2847		22ndJuly
City of Paris	A & C	9000		27th July

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5504	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	493	830
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	99	451	575
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942	..	712

Special rates for B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced steward.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	5th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4008	22nd July	3rd Aug.
Tokomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	6th July	14th July
Shibetoru Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru ..	4615	S. Nemoto	13th July	24th July
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inaho Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa	26th July	6th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyona	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles		
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Taticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Basra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$12,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,956
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,25,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

WANTED

WANTED—Influential SALESMAN and CANVASSER for Dyes and Chemicals. Salary according to qualifications. State experience age and salary required to Box No. 947 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—A COMPETENT SPINNING MASTER and WEAVING MASTER for local as well as mofussil Mills. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Mr. MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS PAREKH, Laldarwaja, Ahmedabad.

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN-MECHANIC to take charge of motors and machinery of a modern Laundry in Karachi, worked by electricity. State terms enclosing certificates. Apply to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4524

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for service in the Persian Gulf, six CARPENTERS, able to repair and fit out barges, at a monthly pay of Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100; and twenty ship's carpenters at Rs. 45 per month. Apply in person to the SUPERINTENDENT, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacancy as Electrical Instrument Repairer. Applications will be considered from men experienced in Mathematical Instrument repair work or clock work. Employment will be permanent on Temporary Establishment, P. W. D.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 4488

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

STAMPS—Bargain No. 3. 11 Antioquia 1899, 1c. to 2p. mint, complete 6 annas. Postage extra. IMPERIAL STAMP Co., Allahabad. 4523

FOR SALE—The gas plant of 200 lights is to be sold, owing to the Electric light installation in the Nilambag Palace. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT RAJKHARCH DEPARTMENT, Bhavnagar. Offers invited. 4454

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY—S. 13 Gents Stout Tan Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sewn, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10. Specially suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 7/12 per pair. STOCK CLEARANCE—153 pairs R238, Ladies Black Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, screwed. Sizes 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/8 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., 612-11 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board. Couple Rs. 225; Single Rs. 140. Apply MRS. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1087

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. ABDUL SHAKUR AYUB, of Bombay Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property of whatsoever kind or nature are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Purchaser at their office in Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the said period without reference to the claims if any of which no notice shall have been so received, and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Jackaria Musjid Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts be the same, a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 646, New No. 6325, Old Survey No. 1013 and New Survey No. 2140 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 474, Street Nos. 216-218 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Latif Haji Junas Sobahani on or towards the East by Chakla Street on or towards the South by the property of Bai Hamabai Petit and on or towards the West by Dhobi Street.

Dated this 30th day of June 1916.

PAYNE & Co., 4522 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. PIROZSHAW PESTONJI DADACHANJI has contracted to purchase from Mr. BAPUJI ADARJI GIARA alias AMIN the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Mortgage sale inheritance gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 85, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government lease-hold land containing by admeasurement 3243 square yards or thereabouts situate at Nesbit Road Mazagon without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13 New No. B/16236 Old Survey No. 568 and New Survey No. 3612 together with the messuages tenements bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward E No. 6112 Street No. 22 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of William Andeen on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North by the property of Hormusji Mancherji Wadia and on or towards the South by the property of Dawoodbhai Moosaji Jariawalla.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1916.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, 4493 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the right of quarrying Jaipur stones (resembling Porbandar stone) will be received by the undersigned on 1st August 1916.

These quarries are situated 6 miles from Virper station on the Gondal Porbandar Railway.

Particulars will be supplied on application to:—

FULCHAND D. PAREKH, State Engineer, 4422 Jamnagar.

NOTICE.

DR. EDGAR FAULKNER, having returned from leave, has vacancies for PUPILS, for the Organ, Pianoforte, and Cultivation of the voice. Candidates prepared for "The Trinity College of Music" Examinations.

"The Anchorage," Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 4516.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English to serve as assistant teacher in the Pen Private High School on Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per month according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the U. S. before the 15th of July, 1916.

W. HARKAR, Vice-President, Educational Board, Pen.

Pen, 28th June, 1916. 4515

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAFTINGS, SCRAP IRON, CABLE CHAINS EMPTY OIL CASKS, PACKING CASES, DRUMS, WOOD &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1916, at the undermentioned time and place the following goods:—

At 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the B. I. S. N. Coy's. Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of empty oil casks, packing cases, drums, wood, scrap iron, old cable chain, shaftings, etc.

Also at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the P. & O. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A large quantity of scrap iron, old shaftings old scrap wood, empty oil casks, packing cases, old canvas awnings etc., etc.

Purchasers of P. & O. Coy's goods will have to pay whatever custom duty &c. that may be due.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO MILLS AND GINS.

AUCTION SALE OF 159 BAGS OF SAGO FLOUR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Godown at Dariastan Gully, Mandvi, Vadgadi, by order of the offices concerned, the following:—

About 159 bags sago flour each weighing about 1½ cwt.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th and SUNDAY the 16th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Gerrard Lock and Co., Ltd., closing their business, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture of the latest style and workmanship, furniture, accessories, such as brass locks, for cupboards and drawers, brass and iron screws nails, sofa springs, horse hair, tapestry cloth velvet timber planks, carpenter tools and tables, assorted colours for painting and polishing electric plant, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of Collecting Toll at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction the above right, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1916, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or from the undersigned.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS Co., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES, TOGETHER WITH ENGINE, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOGLI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart, and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the Company together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenants buildings, standing thereon and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said mills. The mill has 27,200 ring spindles and has land admeasuring 20,044 square yards or thereabouts of Foras tenure. The sale will be subject to certain conditions, and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the office of the said liquidators at No. 1 Forbes Street, Fort, or of the undersigned during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of the Liquidators' Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treacher's Buildings, Fort. On application being made to the Liquidators or to the undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers, the promises and machinery.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd July, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

SALE OF 6 KEGS HYDRO-SULPHITE POWDER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the concerned, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

6 kegs each 2 cwts. Hydro-sulphite powder B.A.S.F. quality.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

On account of the concerned.

2 Drums each 112 lbs. Chrysophinine G.

2 Drums, each 112 lbs. Rhodomine B.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, COLOUR AND CHEMICAL MERCHANTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to invite private offers for any or all of the undermentioned colours before the 9th July, 1916. Samples may be had on application.

2 casks each 1 cwt. Diazo Black B. H. G.
4 casks each 5 cwts. Sulphur Black paste.
1 keg 4 cwts. Brilliant Black B. R. Extra.
3 kegs each 1 cwt. Cotton Yellow Dye.
2 kegs each 1½ cwt. Cotton Red Dye.
18 drums each 5 cwts. Sodium Sulphide.
14 lbs. Havasia Black B. 1 lb. tin.
20½ lbs. Diazo Black E A 162, 1 lb. tin.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF REALLY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS," AND SECRET DRAWERS.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

On THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction without reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (First floor, opposite the Oak Lane) an Invoice just received of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known safe manufacturers Messrs. Tosh and Company consisting of the following Very High class Fire and Burglar resisting bent iron safes fitted with Tosh special 8 Lever Locks and secret contrivanced drawers:—

1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 34 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22.
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 20 by 16 by 15.
1 Iron Safe 18 by 15 by 15.

The above Safes are on view.

Note. The public have now been fully convinced of the sound making of "Tosh" Safes and those really anxious to preserve their valuables, decline to go in for any safes other than the "Tosh."

MEHTA, and Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

INSTANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.

A wonderful, true-to-life Indian Drama in three parts:

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD."

A stirring tale of Rajputana and th Frontier in which an Indian Army composed of many of the famous fighting races meets Pathans while the Rajput's wife at home has to fight an equally relentless foe in the shape of a villainous landlord. Through all the exciting tale the baby daughter's faith in her religion shines brightly.

Indian Soldiers wounded in France play the fighting parts, while a strong English Company trained to Indian life play the domestic ones. A striking example of how English actors can adopt Indian characteristics. By paying to see this film you will benefit Lord Roberts' Indian Soldiers' Fund, to which a portion of the profits of the production went.

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON).

Thrilling 2 part Drama:

"THE DUPE".

The story of a young man's downfall through an unlucky accident and showing how difficult it was for him to regain his social position. It gives a glimpse of opium smuggling in the underworld of San Francisco, with Herbert Rowlinson in the leading part.

A really amusing Comedy:

"ALL DOLLED UP".

A lady is stated in a newspaper to be giving £1000 for a clockwork Doll. The starlight comedians and two other people try to pass themselves off as dolls in order to get the money, but are discovered at the last moment.

The very latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

including the King-Emperor inspecting Troops at Aldershot, French Naval guns in action at Verdun, the Empire's troops at Marseilles, etc., etc.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/3, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

The Original and Worlds Funniest Screen Comedian.

BILLIE RITCHIE! BILLIE RITCHIE!

In A Screaming, Side-Splitting Comedy.

SILK HOSE AND HIGH PRESSURE

3000 Laughs in 3 Reels.

If you want to enjoy a whole evening of cheerful, trouble-banishing fun and joy and laughter, do not fail to see the irrepressible BILLIE in this funniest of funny pictures.

ALSO A STIRRING RAILWAY DRAMA

THE EXPRESS MESSENGER

The exciting story of a daring robbery by a gang of railway thieves.

3 Shows Nightly,—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Prize Shows,—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

BOMBAYS PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents WOLSELEY CHARLES CO.

"THE SCAMPS"

in new Songs, Dances and Burlesques.

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to 3 annas. Plan at ROSE & Co.

TO-MORROW JULY 4th. A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

SPECIAL MATINEE AT HALF PRICES.

Every evening at 6-30 P.M.

A complete and High Class Cinema show. 1st SERIES OF THE BRITISH ARMY WAR FILMS:

"OUR GRAND INDIAN FIGHTERS"

Shown exclusively by the Excelsior Syndicate.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Thursday next July 6th.

A STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN IN INDIA

THE SENSATION OF 3 CONTINENTS

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.

A GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents

DR. WALFORD BODIE'S ROYAL MAGNETS.

EXTRAORDINARY and FIRST APPEARANCE HERE OF THE GREAT AND ONLY

DR. WALFORD BODIE.

THE ELECTRIC WIZARD

King laughter Maker of the world.

Scotland's Greatest Entertainer.

THE FAMOUS BLOODLESS SURGEON.

Direct from his Triumphal Tour through S. Africa, where he has created the Greatest sensation ever known. The Talk of the whole of the Sub-continent.

In New and Startling Wonders, assisted by the Beautiful and Gifted

LA BELLE ELECTRA

will introduce New and Startling Electric Wonders.

SEE Dr. Bodie's Electric Sub-marine Searchlight as offered to the Admiralty.

The Cage of Death.

SCREAMS AND YELLS OF LAUGHTER.

SEE The Great Death Chair Experiment.

The Great Electric Bombs.

The Doctor's Merry Mediums.

FUNNIER THAN HALF-A-DOZEN PANTOMIMES.

Absolutely the most Wonderful, Weird and Sensational Demonstration in the world, introducing his Gorgeous Fit-up of ELECTRIC APPARATUS at a cost of £2,000.

MARVELLOUS cures of the Paralysed Nightly. SEND YOUR CRIPPLES.

Advice free daily at the Theatre from 12 till 1.

A FUROR NIGHTLY.

THE GREAT DOLLY ROBSON

Dr. Bodie's Protegee. The Bell Voiced Girl.

Come and hear her sing. Dr. Bodie's New Songs:

"SONS OF BRITAIN" & Heroes of the TITANIC.

BELLA SKENE,

International Comedienne in all Her Latest London Successes.

JACK AUSTIN,

The Caledonian Jester and Comedian.

MARIE STEWART,

Charming Vocalist and International Dancer.

A Real Treat. Grace, Talent & Beauty.

By special desire, Dr. Bodie introduces his great Ventriloquial sketch—

THE

LAIRD'S HIGHLAND PARTY

The greatest Ventriloquial Act in the world, speaking in no less than fourteen different and distant voices.

12 Life Sized Figures.

Valentine Vox Outdone. Away from all others.

A Great Novelty.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE TRUMP CARD

FOR 1916 IS

THE MILANO MASTERPIECE:—

THE QUEEN OF DIAMONDS.

5,000 Feet. FOUR REELS

THRILLING and SENSATIONAL—yet fully PATHETIC where the engrossing story so demands.

A SURPRISE IN EVERY FOOT.

Times—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

USUAL HALF RATES

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. No. 1882.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinemas. 2 Serials together 8 parts.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

AND

BROKEN COIN.

24 CASH PRIZES 24

IN

Rs. 2,000

TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-20.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies Practice Session 9-30 to 10-30. a. m.

EVENING SESSION 6 to 8 with Band.

NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and test. A

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The break still prevails over the greater part of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Konkan; local in Bengal, Bihar, Simla and Mussooree hills, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Orissa.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab five inches; Kyaukpyu two; Yamethin one; Cherrapunji five; Dhubri and Mymensingh one and a half; Cox's Bazar and Jalpaiguri four; Chittagong and Narayanganj three; Dinajpur and Darjeeling one; Purnea one and a half, and Raipur three.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain in extreme north.

SIMLA, July 2.

Thunderstorms have given several falls of rain in the extreme north. The break in the monsoon continued over the greater part of the country but signs are apparent to-day of a favourable change. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Orissa; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Konkan and north Madras coast. A few falls also accurred at Chota Nagpur and west United Provinces, Baluchistan, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bhamo two inches; Dhubri one and a half; Cherrapunji five; Jessore one and a half; Bogra one; Hukitala and False Point two; Daltonganj, Darbhanga, Naya Dumka, Simla and Murree one; Jegdelpur three-quarters; Karwar two; Ootacamund three-quarters and Waltair one.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall on the Orissa and north Madras coasts and decrease in north Bengal, Assam and Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1st July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 1st July. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	23.55	40.22	16.69
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	21.09	37.07	18.64
Esplanade [Cok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.02	20.87	38.07	17.94
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	22.02	42.91	19.01

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.760	Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.6	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2	"
Dew Point	77.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.792	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	"
Minimum.....do	81.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW;SW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	165	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	23.55	"
Do. year	23.65	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	1	m 0 25a	28 0	1	m 5 19	16 4
		0 2	25 4		6 28a	19 5
Sun.	2	m 0 53a	28 0	2	m 5 54	16 4
		0 0	0 9		6 52a	19 1
Mon.	3	m 0 39	26 6	3	m 6 27	16 6
		1 20a	27 11		7 29a	18 11
Tues.	4	m 1 15	25 6	4	m 6 53	16 10
		1 48a	27 7		7 59a	18 10
Wed	5	m 1 52	25 8	5	m 7 30	17 4
		2 17a	27 5		8 30a	18 9
Thur	6	m 2 51	25 3	6	m 8 4	18 1
		2 47a	27 0		9 3a	18 7
Fri.	7	m 3 15	25 0	7	m 8 42	18 10
		3 20a	26 7		9 42a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise		Sunset	
July	1 (Saturday)	"	6h 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	2 (Sunday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	3 (Monday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	4 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	5 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	6 (Thursday)	"	6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	7 (Friday)	"	6h 7m.	"	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	" "	15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	" "	30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear; humidity and day temperature are in excess in upper Sind; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and the eastern districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports a heavy rainfall of 2.62in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri and Karwar have had 0.16 in. each and Mormugao 0.11in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0.21in. and Belgaum 0.14in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues. There has, however, been an increase in the area of precipitation. Rainfall has been nearly general between Ratnagiri and Calicut on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan, while a few showers have occurred in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Some showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers are possible in the southern half of the Deccan and the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 1st of July 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th June).	96.8	78.2	72	..	0	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th June).	107.8	92.1	25	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.6	83.7	65	..	0	0 64
Rawalpindi	110.3	81.5	37	0.01	2.96	0.27
Lahore	109.8	89.0	59	..	0 56	—1.39
Hissar	105.2	85.0	52	..	1.07	..
Ambala	103.7	84.1	60	..	4 78	0.29
Delhi	104.2	90.8	48	..	2.12	—0.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.6	91.8	43	..	2.94	..05
Mainpuri	103.0	86 1	45	..	2.93	—0.
Jhansi	97.6	83.8	59	..	6.73	1.46
Cawnpore	95.4	81.7	66	..	14.91	11 46
Allahabad	93 8	80.5	63	..	20.73	15.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	115.5	83.8	80	..	0	—0.19
Karachi	87.3	81.4	83	..	0 21	—0.79
Ajmer	96.2	77.3	62	..	3.55	1.14
Jalpore	100.5	81.1	57	..	2.17	—0.10
Kotah	101.8	83.6	52	..	3.92	1.00
Mount Abu	79.6	65.9	88	..	3.76	—2.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.6	78.9	61	..	0.60	—1.36
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	84 8	82.2	83	0.01	0.68	—2.97
Rajkot	98.4	77.8	81	0.04	2.88	—1.54
Bhavnagar Para	101.6	81.2	73	..	1.11	—2.61
Surat	91.3	80.5	70	0.07	6.04	—2.44
Ahmedabad	103.1	82 3	64	..	2.45	—2.27
Deesa	99 5	80.8	69	..	2.27	0.10
Neemuch	93.0	77.8	63	..	3.19	3.86
Indore	91.1	74.3	66	..	8.82	2.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.1	75.9	64	..	7.40	—0.84
Saugor	91.6	76.2	69	..	5.17	—2.20
Hoshangabad	92.9	76.4	68	..	8.21	1.94
Khandawa	95.4	77.3	70	..	6.18	0.72
Akola	96.1	76.5	64	..	8 00	2 77
Amroati	94.8	78.3	61	..	9.75	2.89
Nagpur	95.3	76.9	59	..	10.56	1.45
Chanda	96.1	80.0	57	..	8.60	1.12
Raipur	92.1	72.4	39	2.62	14.01	5.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88 1	81.5	81	..	23.55	4.27
Ratnagiri	85.3	78 3	82	0.16	43 85	13.62
Mormugao	87.0	75.9	95	0.11	38.71	8.27
Karwar	85.4	77.4	79	0.16	41.83	1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.1	75.9	57	..	8.04	—1.59
Ahmednagar	99.3	79 0	63	..	3 32	—1.80
Poona	87.2	73.1	64	..	3 18	—1.50
Sholapur	93.8	70.3	56	..	3.50	—1.12
Bijapur	91.5	71.1	73	0.21	8 63	0 18
Belgaum	79.4	67.5	90	0.14	8.26	0.48
Aurangabad	91 9	72.4	74	..	5 38	0 02
Nizamabad (Indur)	96 4	76 8	62	..	5.55	0 41
Hyderabad	91.9	73.7	67	..	5.47	0.85
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.7	76.2	87	0.24	45.99	7.83
Calicut	84.0	75.4	89	0.60	42.01	6.81
Cochin	87.4	75.8	80	..	27 88	1.18
Colombo	86.0	73.7	94	..	7.94	0.25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.1	81.7	82	..	7.03	2.17
Bellary	93.1	75.7	61	..	0.66	—1.43
Cuddapah	95.1	82.3	61	..	0.79	—2.42
Madras	97.7	80.5	95	..	4 22	2.19
Bangalore	88.1	64.8	83	..	1.50	—1.46
Coimbatore	89 2	76 4	74	..	2.80	0.70
Trichinopoly	100.7	77.3	58	..	0.03	—1.47
Negapatam	99.4	79.5	83	..	1.28	0 14

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st July 1916 was 29.944 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur also in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

"THE TONIC OF TONICS"

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

Get a bottle to-day.

BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid, MANDVI, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 1st.		
Priestfield	Balls	Busreh June 21
Marmagoa	Fanning	Marmagoa June 3
July 2nd.		
Dilwara	Walker	Durban June
Alavi	Wheeler	Calcutta June

DEPARTURES.

July 1st.		
Amplegarth	Moorsone	Hull
Revenshoe	Hodge	Manchester
Kathlamba	Isbestu	Calcutta etc.
Novara	Manley	Shanghai etc.
July 2nd.		
Itola	Philips	Calcutta etc.
Malta	Talbot	Aden

The following vessels obtain port clearances yesterday.

Steamer City of Maypur Main Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	* Swedagon	for	Rangoon
"	Priestfield	for	Liverpool etc.

* To arrive.

July 1.

S. S. Priestfield:—The steamer Priestfield, 2,612 tons, Captain A. C. Ball, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 21st instant, with ballast.

S. S. Amplegarth:—The steamer Amplegarth, 2,293 tons, Captain Moorsone, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Revenshoe:—The steamer Revenshoe, 2,351 tons, Captain R. Hodge, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Manchester with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Itola:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain R. Philips, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Malta:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Malta, 3,887 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and 32 passengers.

S. S. City of Nagpur:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Nagpur, 5,340 tons, Captain J. M. Main, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Marseilles (outward bound) left Liverpool on the 29th ultimo.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 29th instant.

S. S. Marmagoa:—The Portuguese steamer Marmagoa, 3,897 tons, Captain M. Fanning, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, 3,469 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on the 12th ultimo, with a general cargo, 26 cabin and 473 deck passengers.

Saturday, 1st July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Polyxena	Ramsay	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Kathlamba	Isbistu	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Warley Pickering	Bovy	T. M. & Co
D. T. E. Rinaldo	Jardon	J. F. & Co
H. Maur	Svensen	F. E. Campbell & Co
N. Chyebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Behaduri		B S. N. Co
Indravati		
Mahanadi		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Nagpur	Main	K. N. & Co
2	Ellora		M.M. & Co
4	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
5	Polish Monarch	Gollas	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Erinpura		M. M. & Co
7	Puadua	Andreasson	M. M. & Co
9	Goa		J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11	Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co
15	Nalrung	Grant	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1	Merkara	Manley	M. M. & Co
3	Mongara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
4	Khiva	Potter, H. W.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Beme			S. W. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Cyfarthia	Robertson	W. C. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Firoozi	Fernel	B. & P. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji.
Golcona	Crome	T. M. Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. G. & Co
Purahang	Nicol	T. M. & Co
Shuri	Reid	S. W. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 30.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Khiva (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co..

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 525 cwts. dry chillies, E. Mahomed and Sons; 16,420 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 470 cwts. cassein flour, C. Jiwanlal and Co.

Mongara, (s) 15 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 750 cwts. saltpetre, M. and R. Tata and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 132 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha; 77 bales wool, M. Balia.

Polyxena (s) 20 bales silk voils, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 10,335 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

Warley Pickering (s) 481 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Mackinnon (s) 276 cwts. dry chillies, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 398 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,200 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 250 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR BUTTERMANSBAY.

Cyfarthia (s) 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

July 1.

S. S. Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—833 pieces teak squares, 9,605 bundles 44,730 pieces teak scantling, 25 pieces yang squares, 7,711 pieces scantling, 7 pieces krabeck squares.

S. S. Orna from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—29 pieces ivory, 5 cases cotton goods, 300 cases tin plates, 41 cases cotton lace, 10 bundles raw silk, 8 cases enamelware, 2 cases old rubber, 2 crates motor cycle and sidecar, 2,548 cases candles, 6 cases cheroots, 10 cases medicine, 1 case asafotida, 2 cases cigars, 10 bundles tarpaulin, 117 bales cotton and woollen goods, 85 bags cow hides, 1 case fishmaws, 76 bundles 2 pieces jungle wood, 75 bundles 155 bales coir fibre, 125 jottas coir yarn, 44 coils coir rope, 923 bags cocoanuts, 771 bundles sapan wood, 30,781 bundles 79,523 pieces wood teak.

S. S. City of Nagpur from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—50 drums caustic soda, 4 cases ammonia 295 cases 30 drums beer, 2 drums zinc chloride, 9 casks 10 cases glass slides, 14 cases cycles, 205 cases brandy, 108 cases drugs, 3 casks 1 case bicarbonate of soda, 1 case chloroform, 1 case magnesia, 250 kegs copper sulphate, 39 drums magnesium chloride, 9 cases glycerine, 750 bags soda ash, 1 case carbolic acid, 1,135 casks 693 bags China clay, 24 crates earthenware, 3 cases boots and shoes, 66 bags fire-clay, 12 crates 16 cases tyres, 12 drums phenyle, 1 case 164 casks tiles, 60 kegs litharge, 2 casks black powder, 100 boxes tin plates, 1 cask bleacher's blue, 55 barrels bleaching paste, 1 case auremine dyes, 137 cases cigarettes, 14 bales 2 cases tobacco, 673 cases 5,678 boxes soap, 15 cases bacon, 24 cases suages, 4 casks 1 case colour, 2 cases leather belting, 5 cases hams, 50 cases salmon, 128 bales paper, 16 drums wood preservative, 13 cases picking hands, 150 bags sago flour, 950 cases nails 11 cases biscuits 5 cases 9 trusses buckets pickers 1 case cotton rope, 7 casks copper wire, 4 cases roller skin, 476 kegs paint, 4 bales shawls, 6 bales rugs, 3 cases linen goods, 4 cases silk goods, 1 case canvas, 12 cases floor cloth, 5 cases cotton net, 6 cases oil cloth, 64 cases umbrella furniture, 23 cases art silk and cotton goods, 15 cases waste silk spun, 5 bales twine, 25 cases cotton and woollen goods, 18 cases umbrella cloth, 1 case flannel, 30 cases 7 bales woollen goods, 2,567 cases 1,162 bales cotton goods, 477 cases 531 bales cotton yarn.

Stomach Pains and INDIGESTION

For Sure and Quick Relief Take Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets cure stomach pains and indigestion because they strengthen the stomach, and the nerves that control the stomach. You cannot have pain and indigestion when your stomach is strong and able to digest all you eat. Dr. Cassell's Tablets make it strong. Then you enjoy your food, you get nourishment from it, and soon you are well again and fit and vigorous. That is why Dr. Cassell's Tablets cure so quickly and so surely, even when all other means have failed.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the great modern remedy not only for indigestion, but for all functional troubles in men or women. They strengthen the nerves, enrich the blood, and give vigour and vitality to the whole system. All weak, run-down people should take Dr. Cassell's Tablets; all who suffer with indigestion, weak nerves, or kidney trouble; all who are sleepless or feeble. They will soon feel new strength and vigour growing up in them, soon know the joy of perfect health and fitness.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are prepared from purest selected ingredients of proved restorative power; their incomparable efficacy has made them the most popular remedy in the world for

Nervous Breakdown — Nervous Debility — Stomach Disorders
Nerve Paralysis — Sleeplessness — Wasting Diseases
Infantile Paralysis — Anæmia — Vital Exhaustion
Neurasthenia — Kidney Weakness — General Debility

and as a protection against Malaria, Dysentery, and infectious complaints.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and take no substitute. Sold by Chemists and Bazaars in all parts of India at As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, the larger size being the more economical.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Britain's Greatest Remedy.

Free Sample. Send 2 Annas in stamps for postage and packing to J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303, Bombay, and you will receive a generous free sample.

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

MALARIA AND FEVERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market BOMBAY.

WHEN YOU GO HOME TO-NIGHT

will you ask your dear ones what they love most and see what they reply?

Quick as fire, the answer will come

"Give us GOVINDJI'S SWEET HALWAS."

My One-rupee Box will give them pure, wholesome, delicious Rose, Vanilla and Raspberry that'll probabiy make your own mouth water.

Per V. P. P. Re. 1-4-0.

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Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of Rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina"

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0

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GIVE YOUR CHILDREN MARJORIE'S HEALTH SYRUP

It helps their growth and wards off Coughs, Colds, Rickets and Wasting Diseases.

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DEALERS IN PHOTO-MATERIALS &c.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard agianst debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which gives fragrance of its own accord. Price per pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTI, M. Rajkot, Kathiawar.

FOR GOOD GOODS GO TO, POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE, Grant Road, Bombay.

Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 684

PICTURES & PHOTOS

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Next to Evans Fraser, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SILVER SITUATION.

STABILISING AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

WAR STRAIN ON BRITAIN.

STILL THE WORLD'S GREATEST BANKERS.

Our correspondent has a good deal to say on the movements of the silver market and the influence the great producing countries have on the situation. The excellent position of British banks and the part they have played in the finance of the war are touched upon. The sound prosperous condition of the country generally is also discussed.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 7.

Business on our Stock Exchange is quiet; very quiet. But the tone is decidedly healthy, and such members as are not away serving their country in some capacity or another are decidedly cheerful and optimistic. During the past few days a feature has been the strength of Home Railway issues and high class securities. A fillip has been given to the latter by the removal of minimum prices on preferential and pre-preferential stocks. There are many industrial shares in the stock markets at present that yield a return on capital unheard-of in times of peace and these have reflected the cheerful feeling of members to a marked degree. A primary cause is the heavy taxation, for this naturally bears less markedly on those who can obtain a high return on their money invested. Of course this good yield on English securities that have lost nothing of their intrinsic strength has helped the transfer of capital from American to Home investments. Especially has this been the case with regard to railways.

"WINDOW DRESSINGS."

Comparisons are odious, and those who would compare the methods of our joint stock banks with institutions in most foreign countries will find themselves making a vain attempt to balance. The merits of institutions are incomparable indeed. My criticism against our joint stock institutions in the past has been that while they have ceased to assist the small enterprising man of commerce they have jealously guarded against the creation of a second class institution that would carry out what were undoubtedly the main objects of banks in earlier days of British industry. Whether these latter are necessary now or not is a question; they certainly would be useful. But there is so much private capital in England that can be exploited under the Public Companies Act,—to say nothing of what capitalists lend privately,—that the financing bank such as was so marked a feature of Germany and is well known in north and south America, is hardly necessary. As a matter of fact most of the liquid assets of the joint stock banks revealed monthly at what is known as "Window Dressing" represents floating capital for which these institutions are the conduit pipes. The subject is one of great interest and of the excellent position of British banks and the part they have played in the all-important finance of the war I shall have something to say in my next letter.

SUPPORTING NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

The Government have put a tax of two shillings in the pound on income derived from American dollar securities. This, of course, is part of the policy initiated during the early days of the war to encourage the sale of American shares to the Government with a view to supporting the New York Exchange in face of the enormous sums we are spending, with the United States for munition and other necessaries in the great war. The policy of the Government in this matter has been marked by the same characteristics as have distinguished its actions in other departments. It started by coaxing and has ended with a mild coercion, the latter policy having been necessitated by a want of candour. Little comfort can be gained by lamenting the weaknesses of the past, especially as the whole conduct of Mr. Asquith's administration with regard to the financial aspect of the war must be accounted a businesslike and successful chapter in the history of our Empire. It is more profitable to study the position as it stands at the present time. There is, of course, no means of knowing the exact value of American securities in this country, but an eminent authority has placed it at £650,000,000, of which five hundred millions represent American railway issues.

There is, therefore, a huge reserve to draw upon, though our purchases are so enormous that it is comforting to bear in mind that there are also five hundred millions worth of Canadian and over six hundred million pounds worth of South American securities in which the United States are interested to fall back upon in case of need.

ALL ABOUT SILVER.

Since I wrote last week there has been a fall in the price of silver to 34½d. per oz. The reason for this reaction of about ½d. per oz. is not particularly involved, the main cause having been an unconfirmed report that the Allies were considering the advisability of ceasing competition among themselves and pooling their purchases. That Russia, France and Britain would probably take some joint action to prevent the undue inflation of the price of the white metal, I pointed out in my last letter. Your country may also be said to have encouraged the fall owing to the anticipated return of large quantities of the metal from circulation in India and the consequent selling by the bazaars. In the meanwhile I may mention that the tendency of the market at the actual moment is to harden.

With silver so interesting a topic at the present time it is worth while studying the conditions and influences that pertain to that industry. Last week I pointed to the great loss to the silver market caused by the internal strife in Mexico. I have found it impossible to obtain any reliable statistics about the current production of that, the greatest silver producing country in the world. Some idea of the silver wealth of Mexico may be gathered from the fact that five years ago her annual output was nearly eighty million ozs., while that of the United States, the next greatest while that of the United States the next greater producer, amounted to about 85 per cent. of that amount. There was an approximate report made of Mexico's production for 1913, which placed the total at 70,000,000 ozs; but the responsible official acknowledged this to be mere guess work. The actual production was undoubtedly much less than the estimate, and there has been a further decline since. Of course, as I mentioned last week, the Mexican dollar at present is merely a name.

AUSTRALIAN SILVER.

I previouslp referred to the expectation that Australia would produce more silver in the immediate future than she has been able to shew during the past two years of the war. The agitatian over German influence in Australian mining is not always rightly understood. Silver in Australia is found in conjunction with lead and zinc and thereby hangs the tale of German control. Owing to the complex charactor of this Australian ore it was found impossible to treat it profitably during times of ordinary prices in the metal market; but the Germans were cleverer at science than other nations and were prepared to attempt what we found impossible. They agreed to take the ores of the great Broken Hill mine if concentrated to a certain high per centage of zinc and lead. Thus the ore concentrates of the Broken Hill were exported for treatment in Germany and Belgium. There are only two melting and refining companies in Australia capable of dealing with lead concentrates and I am glad to say that although their capacities are inadequate to the requirements of the Broken Hill alone, they are being vigorously improved at the commencement of the war more than half the silver of the Broken Hill mine was produced in Germany and Belgium.

The three greatest silver countries outside Mexico are Canada, Australia and the United States, and in normal times they produce just on 70 per cent. of the worlds' supply; they are undoubtedly producing a greater share at the present time. Canada like Mexico and South America has mines which produce silver ore pure and simple; but in the United States it is found in connection with copper and in practically all other silver producing countries the white metal is found with base metals. I may mention that although Australia is taking steps to increase the capacity for reducing her ores at home, owing to the Government having prohibited the exportation of metal producing ores the Australian contribution to the worlds supply is not likely to increase at the moment.

Last week in drawing attention to the causes of the strong demand for silver at the present time I do not think I drew attention to the great use that is being made of rupees, under the new system, in Egypt. Especially in view of the prosperity of Egypt and the great number of British, Colonial and Indian troops in the country.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE NATION.

War is a terrible and hideous happening in the history of the human family. But there are times when the conditions of peace may be worse for some peoples than the passing horrors of international conflagration. I have never taken the pessimistic views adopted by many, though I am glad to say not most, of my fellow countrymen since the terrors of the German attack were first flung upon the world. If I then thought we should eventually win, I am now certain that the allies will be the victors. So much granted, I may turn from the military side of the picture to the position and prospects of the nation's morale, physical conditions, finance and commerce. It has been my lot to have spent a quarter of a century in the heart of the Empire and to have known most grades of society, to say nothing of that great intellectual and temperamental brotherhood known as Bohemia; my business relations have brought me in contact with the central springs of finance and commerce. I knew social and business London before the war, I know it now, and I can say sincerely and confidently that Great Britain and its people are healthier, stronger in spirit, more hopeful and energetic than was the case for many years before the war. They present a front to the world strong and resolute; they are less hysterical and more optimistic than five or ten years ago.

It is not difficult to see how the war has consolidated the nation, welded together the sympathies and interests of the Empire, organised the manhood and womanhood of the nation, swept away much that was useless and poisonous in our commerce and finance, and exposed and cut out the cancer of Germanism that so far outbalanced what good we gained from a clever and industrious business people. So much for declamatory generalities! But they can be substantiated by sober facts obvious to those who care to take note.

SOUND CONDITIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

When Lord Charles Beresford returned from a tour of China, the United States and other great foreign countries some years ago, he was struck by the look of hopelessness on the faces of most of his fellow countrymen. I do not think that Lord Charles Bereford or any other observer would express such an opinion now. The spirit of Britain is thoroughly roused.

How ridiculous are the croakings of the panic-mongers when we look at the position of our country after two years of war. We are still the greatest bankers in the world. Much stock and shareholdings may have been sold out and foreign securities realised. But with the money realised we have made great loans to France, Russia and other European countries. Industrial undertakings of a shaky nature have passed away and questionable financial enterprises have collapsed. But there is more sound capital than was the case two years ago. We have learned where Germany was undermining our industries and steps are already being taken to wrest back what was slipping from our grasp. Britain has learned to work as she never worked before and to those who point the fact that time is being spent on munitions and other war work, is it necessary to more than point out the meaning of this great revival of engineering skill, inventive genius and mechanical energy to the iron and steel trades after the war. Do they realise that our fleet rules the sea and keeps open the waterroads of commerce to the world? Do they realise that our glorious ports are still free and undamaged? Above all do they realise that our coal, the backbone of our great industries is untouched. Our population will not be materially affected by the war, deeply as is felt the loss of those countless heroes who have so gloriously perished for the freedom of the world. Lastly I may add that agriculture has prospects before it that have not been known in the life time of most of us.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " " of East Indian	
" " Imports	
Mid. Americans	8.16—5
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.65 unchgd.
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 13.96—5
	Oct. 13.18—2
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	July 13.94—3
	Oct. 18.06—1

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	7.93—6
June-July	7.88—2
July-Aug.	7.84+1
Aug.-Sept.	7.80+2
Sept.-Oct.	7.86+2
Oct.-Nov.	7.82+2
Nov.-Dec.	7.77+2
Dec.-Jan.	7.75+2
Jan.-Feb.	7.74+3
Feb.-March	7.73+2
March-April	7.73+2
April-May	7.72+3
May-June	7.71+3
June-July	7.69+3

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.37+1
November	11.31—1
January	11.13 unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 30th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.05
" " Fully Good	6.20
" " Fine	6.35
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.70
" " Fine	7.00
" Broach Good	7.85 —5
" " Fully Good	8.00
" " Fine	8.15
" Scinde Good	6.10
" " Fully Good	6.25
" " Fine	6.40

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 30th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	
Egyptian Visible Supply	Not received
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	28,000
Total Sales	600
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	44,000
" " Stock	2,300
" " Forwarded	1,100
" " Actual Export	1,000
" " Imports	—
" " Speculation	150,000
American Afloat	22,000
East Indian Afloat	190,000
Total Afloat	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 1st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,131,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	191,000
East Indian "	220,000
American "	2,487,000
Other "	51,060

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool. June 30th.

Tone of Cloths:—Steady with a fair demand.
Tone of Yarns:—Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " Continent	5,000
Futures at New York July	13.02+4
Futures at New York October	13.20+1
Spot Cotton at New York	13.15 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.06
Futures at New Orleans July	12.97+1
Futures at New Orleans October	13.05+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 unchgd.
Demand Bills	9.75½ unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	65—¼ Bal-s.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	85,000
" Exports to Great Britain	73,000
" " to France and Continent	46,000
" " to Japan	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	783,000
" " at Interior Ports	449 000

NEW YORK, July 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Day's Exports to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York, August	12.85
Previous closing price	
Futures at New York, October	12.91
Previous closing price	13.20
Spot Cotton at New York	12.90
Previous price	13.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.06
Previous price	13.06
Futures at New Orleans, August	12.75
Previous price	
Futures at New Orleans, October	12.73
Previous price	13-05
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75½
Silver Commercial Bars	65

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 30th.

Silver Market Closed on Saturday. Bar Silver Spot 31—7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian selling quiet.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ Unchgd.
" " 6 "	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4½—¾
" 7 day market loans	4½—¾
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£23,000
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/5/32	
Consols 2½ %	60⅝+¼
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	80½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	69½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14 unchgd

London, July 1st

Consols 2½%	60⅝
Rupee Paper 3½%	52 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80½
Government Securities 3%	69½
Ex. On London at Paris—Francs	28.14 Unchgd.

THE MAILS.

London, June 30th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, June 30th.

3½ % 1925—1929	£89½ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½+¼

London, July 1st.

3½% 1925—1928	£89½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£96½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 30th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June. Nominal Unchgd. 55/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. June. Sellers Unchgd. 50

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. April. Sellers. Unchgd. 65
Victorian. April Sellers Unchgd. 67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. June-July. 47

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold 416 lbs 85% ex-Ship July Aug. Nominal Unchgd. 59/6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers Unchgd. 60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August Buyers 68+1s. 3d.
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers Unchgd. 65

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (LaPlata) June-July Sellers Nominal Unchgd. 65

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull Quoted £12/5/0+5s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130 unchgd.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103¾—¼
Copper Braziers	£153—4
Yellow Metal	15½ unchgd.
Hard Spelter Nominal	58—2
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9 Unchgd.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£27/0/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	6/4/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½ Unchgd.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure July-Aug. Sellers unchgd. 2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July. 2/4—¼

London, July 1st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June nominal. 55/6 unchgd.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 61½ lbs. June Sellers. 50 unchgd.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers .. 65 unchgd.
Victorian April Sellers .. 67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley July-Aug. 46/6—d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual bold July-Aug. nominal. 59/6 nchgd.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers 60 unchgd.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. sellers 68/6+6d.
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. Sellers 60/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Nominal 65unchgd
Linseed Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers 67/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull £12-5.0 unchgd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal,	£103¾
Copper Braziers	£15½
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	58 Unchgd.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£27/0/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Augt. Unchgd. 2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt.-Dec. Buyers. 2/4 1/20+

LONDON, July 1.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, July-Sept., Buyers. 67/6

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Report on the Cotton Crop states that the condition of the Crop is 81-1 per cent., the Acreage being 35,994,000, and that the Crop being estimated at 14,266,000 bales.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 1.

To-day the market has ruled steady owing to absence of rain and lack of sellers for contracts.

Ready Cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—
July, Akola, 267.
September, Akola, 270.
January, Akola, 271.
January. F.-G. Bengal, 230½.
April, Good Broach, 295.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	294½		Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	240	229	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	231½		July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab			
M. G. Khandesh			
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat.			
M. G. Nagpore			
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	266		July 1916
Do.	270		Sep. "
Do.	270/1		Jan. 1917
M.G. Oomravati			
H. G. Westerns			313 June-Augt. '16
M. G. Westerns			317 "
H.G. Blagalcote			
Compta			333 "
H.G. Bijapore			
Saw Ginned Dharwar			307 "

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	230	.. 25 Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	242	232	220	.. Ready & July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	225	215	.. Ready & July
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	253	239	.. Ready & July
	..	260	..	.. 25 Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	255	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	283	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	304	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	296	..	
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	
	..	266	258	.. Ready & July
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	270	..	.. Sept.
	..	272	..	.. 25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	266	258	.. Ready
	..	264	..	.. Ready & July
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	268	250	.. Ready
	..	266	..	.. Ready & July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	272	264	.. Ready
	..	270	..	.. Ready & July
Nagpore	..	278	270	.. Ready
Kamptel (M.G.)	..	276	..	.. Ready & July
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	279	271	.. Ready
	..	277	..	.. Ready & July
	..	286	281	.. Ready & July
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	295 25th April 17.
	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	340 Ready
	..	..	..	336 July/August
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	251	237	.. Ready
	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	321 Ready
	..	..	..	318 July/August
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	311 Ready
	..	..	..	308 July/August
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	318 Ready & J/A.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	312 Ready & J/A.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	326 Ready
	..	..	..	332 July/August

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th June 1916:—

Cotton	5,733 Bales.
Wheat	10,815 cwts.
Linseed	4,074 "
Ginjellyseed	58 "
Groundnuts	1,535 "
Castorseed	1,904 "
Rice	3,551 "
Myrabollams	1,156 "
Cottonseed	1,912 "
Mowraseed	327 "
Gram	2,401 "
Joowar	3,470 "
Barley	1,413 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 1st July — 4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	37 0 0	5 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 11 0	8 1 0
Teaseed, White 35-15	46 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	45 0 0	....
" Black	39 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	44 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 11 0	7 3 0
Groundnuts	46 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Augt.-Sept.	5 15 0	
Linseed September	8 10 6	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4¼d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Aug.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do Forward	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	194½.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	153¾
Do. Shanghai	216
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
Englihs Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian do	26-8-0
Bombay do	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	77-0-0

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st Sept. 1915	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 29th June, 1916	2,982,214
	3,607,214
Shipments do	1,747,716
	1,859,498
Afloat	13,781
	1,845,717
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	979,000
	866,717

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares kept remarkably firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery, Davids closed at Rs. 467½.

Fazulbhai stood steady at Rs. 482½. Standards were placed at Rs. 1,230.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,405.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,657½ and Central India at Rs. 2,145.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 242½ and Crescent at Rs. 123½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 902½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 263¾.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 173¾ and Deferred at Rs. 709.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 240.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,322½.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 600.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 550.

Upper Sind Light Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 111.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes changed hands at Rs. 78½.

4 per cent. Turnable Loan was quoted at Rs. 96.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 89½.

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors submit the Report of the progress and operations of the Company together with the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ended on the 31st December, 1915.

The Directors state that in spite of the partial working of the mills throughout the year owing to the shortage of hands and prevelance of plague in Barsi the total net profit earned during the year under report, after deducting the Agents' commission, is Rs. 42,423-11-8 which, when added to Rs. 1,619-7-0, carried forward from the previous year's profits, brings the total profit to Rs. 44,043-2-8.

Out of the total profit of Rs. 44,043-2-8 the Directors propose to carry Rs. 25,000 to depreciation account for machinery and buildings, (2) to declare a dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, i.e., at the rate of 5 % which will absorb Rs. 16,875-0-0, (3) to grant Rs. 425 as bonus to the staff and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,743-2-8 to next year's account.

The mill machinery building, stock-in-trade and stores are insured for Rs. 8,09,000.

Two of the Directors, Messrs. Reuben Solomon and Shankarprasad H. Desai retire by rotation from the Board of Directors but are eligible for re-election.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

At the Share Market to-day the month opened with a somewhat better market for jute mill shares, and, although the volume of business put through was comparatively small, prices were well maintained and shewed an upward tendency in other sections. There was no special feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Central Dharmband 14/8 14/12, 15.

Jute:—Alliance ord 357; Budge Budge ord 366, 368; Clive ord 119/8, 120, 120/8; Delhousie ord 258; Delta ord 365, 366; Empire ord 34/12 to 34/8; Fort Gloster ord 408, 410; Gourepore ord 501; Kamarhatty ord 335, 336; Kanknarrah ord 466.

Miscellaneous:—Titaghur Paper ord 91, 92.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79 to 79/4, nominal, and small lots were done at Rs. 79/8 to 79/10.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Only a man of the Hon. Mr. Wacha's dauntless courage could have spoken out the plain truth in the Legislative Council that the touring expenses of his Excellency the Governor are too high and require retrenchment, especially when the cost of administration in this country has a tendency to go up by leaps and bounds, and the public feel very grateful to Mr. Wacha for his outspokenness. But, Sir, these tours are not only a drain upon the public money entrusted to the Government, but they entail a heavy cost upon the local Zamindars who have to provide every sort of luxury for the occasion. I remember having been told on the occasion of the last visit of his Excellency to Sind that each Zamindar had to pay a considerable sum from his pocket to meet the expenses that had to be incurred for the occasion. Just only to mention one instance, a fine metalled road had to be prepared in an out-of-the-way place so that his Excellency's motor car might run over it. I mention this because it was being commented upon at that time. Thus, it is not only this one-sided expenditure, exposed by Mr. Wacha, that requires to be curtailed, but the public must also be saved from this additional burden.

The plea advanced by his Excellency that he acquires knowledge of the local conditions is no doubt a very reasonable one, but it may well be asked as to of what kind and in what degree this knowledge is? His Excellency arrives at the station, gets a public reception, is introduced to the local officials and the municipal councillors, is presented with an address by the Municipal Corporation, to which he makes a suitable reply, and is then taken in a grand procession to his temporary residence through the bazar and other public thoroughfares, which are decorated and made to look neat and excellent, and are thronged on both sides by people dressed in their best style for the occasion. Everything in fact, is made to look so picturesque and beautiful that one could easily go away with the impression that everything is as it ought to be. His Excellency stays for a day or two,—a very short period indeed, for acquiring any intimate knowledge of the place,—visits a few public places, performs some opening ceremonies reserved for the occasion, is told a few things by the local officials as viewed by them, receives some visits from the local dignitaries who are too much awed by his august presence to speak out their real grievances and requirements, and finally makes a public or a private departure. This is the sum total of the visit of his Excellency to a place, and may it not be justifiably asked what very useful knowledge is acquired by his Excellency, which justifies so much cost on tours?

In olden days the rules were equally anxious, if not more, to keep themselves informed of the actual conditions of life prevailing among the people, but they never went for this purpose in the present pompous style announcing before hand their intended visit so that the local officials might make all arrangements previously to give an artificial appearance of well-being and prosperity to things. The Kings and their Vazirs went in disguise, mixed with the people as of their own class, heard and saw things with their own ears and eyes in their natural condition, and thus kept themselves informed of the actual state of things. It is thus that a true knowledge of the condition of the people can be obtained, and it is with considerable pleasure that people read of such visits being paid by his Excellency Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal.

I do not mean to imply by the above that his Excellency should not tour. These tours have their uses and might be done even more frequently, but they should be in a simpler way and with less expenditure and more profitably. I have every hope that the protest raised by the Hon. Mr. Wacha will not be without its effect. —Yours, etc.

A VOICE FROM SIND.

Karachi, 28th June.

Mr. Fazlulhasan Hasrat Mohani's appeal under the Defence of India Act has been dismissed by the Sessions Judge of Jhansi.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd of Jeth Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 1st of Ramjan, 1334.
Parsi: 26th of Deh, 1285.

Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 5 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 20 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, July 4.

P. & O. s. s. Salsette, with English mails of the 16th July due at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, "The Scamps" at 9-45 p.m.; "New York" at 6-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.
July 3.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next the 5th instant. Rendezvous, Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki Shirts; No Bandoliers, Regimental Saddles.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallace, I.A., will be held on the following evenings of the ensuing week.

Monday, the 3rd to Friday the 7th instant, 6 to 8 p.m. Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

(Sd. F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
July. 3.

217. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Coy. during week ending 8th July. Next for duty "G" Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

218. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"K" Company.—Monday 3rd, Tuesday 4th, and Wednesday 5th instant.
"L" Company.—Thursday 6th, Friday 7th, Saturday 8th, Monday 10th, Tuesday 11th and Wednesday 12th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company.—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

219. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men: Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Coy. they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.

220. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants is held at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

221. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service will be paid out at Headquarters, at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant, in order that their pay may be remitted to them.

222. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

223. Parade.—"F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill Order, without arms.

224. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 220 of 28th June 1916, the temporary and local rank of Sergeant is granted to Corporal Turner, 1st Gn. Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, whilst employed as Musketry Instructor in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

225. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from 23rd June, 1916, and posted to "B" Coy:—
No. 8898 Vol. F. Hardy.

226. Transfer.—No. 7828 Sergt. J. A. Morris, "J" Coy is transferred to the Active Service Coy. from the 24th June 1916.

227. Promotion and Appointment.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "J" (Scots) Coy. with effect from the 24th June 1916:—
No. 8604 Corpl. J. Tait to be Sergeant and No. 6389 L/Cpl. H. B. Hanna to be Corporal.
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.
July 1.

No. 212—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday 3rd instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieutenant W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieutenant F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant A. S. White.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant V. Y. Smith.
No. 213—PARADES:—
6-45 a.m., Tuesday 4th July 1916, Physical exercises, Rifle and Marching Drill, N. C. O.'s Instructions.
6-45 a.m. Thursday 6th July 1916, Physical exercises, Rifle and Marching Drill.
6-45 p.m. Thursday 6th July 1916, "Lecture".
No. 214—PHYSICAL DRILL:—
This class will be held every Thursday morning at 6.45 a.m. until further orders. Dress Gym: Kit.
No. 215—LECTURE:—
Capt. H. A. Starkey, B.V.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Electrical Appliances in connection with Gunnery" on Thursday next at 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Optional.
No. 216—ADDRESSES:—
N. C. O.'s and men of Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies are requested to forward their correct addresses to the Adjutant as early as possible.
No. 199—CLASS OF INSTRUCTION:—
A. D. R. F. and H. P. F. class of instruction will shortly be formed from the members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. N. C. O's. and men who are desirous of joining this class must forward their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.
No. 208—ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION:—
It is notified for the information of all the members of the Corps that the Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Corps Headquarters on Saturday, the 15th of July, 1916.
No. 217—LEAVE:—
Gunner E. A. Rees is granted leave from the 30th June to 15th July 1916, both dates inclusive.
No. 218—INSPECTION DUTY:—
Capt. P. H. Retallack, Adjutant, B.V.A., proceeded to Kirkee on inspection duty on 1-7-16 returning on completion of duty.
No. 219—PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS:—
The Officer Commanding is pleased to sanction the following promotions:—Corpl. V. Y. Smith to be Sergt. to fill an existing vacancy and posted to "D" Sub-Section.
Bombr. F. W. Petch to be Corpl. vice Smith promoted, and posted to "A" Sub-Section A/br. J. Petty to be Bombr. vice Petch promoted.
Gunner H. G. Moss is appointed acting Bombr. vice Petty promoted.
Gunner J. Muir to be Bombr., to fill an existing vacancy and posted to "D" Sub-Section.
Gunner E. Harwood is appointed A/Br. to fill an existing vacancy and posted to "B" Sub-Section.
The whole of the above promotions to take effect from the 1st July 1916.
NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.
PARADES:—Fridays 4-45 p.m. Sundays at 10 a.m.
The Signalling Class will parade every Wednesday at 4-45 p.m. until further orders.
P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
POONA, July 1.

620. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 8th July 1916:—
"A" Company at Headquarters, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Shirts and Shorts.
"B" Company at Headquarters, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Uniform.
Recruits at Headquarters, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.30 p.m.
First Aid Class at Headquarters, Wednesday at 6.30 p.m.
Signallers at Headquarters, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers at Headquarters, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.

621. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to Headquarter office two days beforehand.

622. Miniature Rifle Club.—Members of the Corps who are desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club should send in their names to the Adjutant.
(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH Capt.,
For 2/Lieut., and Adjt.,
Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANICS INSTITUTE

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock:—

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia with the Homeward Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived Aden at 11-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st instant.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Mandala, which left London on the 16th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived at Port Said on Sunday.

MOOLBAI KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June, 1916, the patients treated in this Dispensary were 883

khana by 7 wickets and 61 runs. The scores:—

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above Association will be held on Tuesday the 4th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Talmaki will read the last two parts of his paper on "State Aid for Housing."

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Luxman Waman Kerkar, residing at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, reports that between midnight and 3 a.m. on Saturday his house was broken into and articles of jewellery valued at Rs. 850 stolen from the boxes.

SUPPLEMETAL ENGLISH MAIL POSTING

As the English Mail steamer Malta is being detained on account of the late arrival of the Persian Gulf Mail steamer, a Supplemental Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day. Registered letters will be received up to 9 a.m. to-day. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague on Friday, Sewri reported two attacks and one death from plague, the Maratha Hospital one death and Northern Fort one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 64, against 50 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 76 of that of 1914. Of the 2,111 rats caught 12 were found to be infected.

ASSENGERS PER S. S. CITY OF PARIS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris, Commander R. S. Miller, which left Liverpool on the 10th ultimo, is expected to arrive here about 11 a.m. to-day with the following passengers:—
Mr M M Baksh, Mr R H Dyer, Mr H G Ellis, Major A and Mrs Harrington, Mr A M Jafer, Mr E A Jackson, Captain J MacKirdy, Mr Thos MacDonald, Major and Mrs Ludlow Porter, Mr J F Reuben, Mr C Sharling, Mrs Saggu and infant, Mr and Mrs F Tosland.

BOY RUN OVER BY A MOTOR CAR.

On Friday, a taxi-car No. 4980 was being driven along Queen's Road from the Bandstand towards Marine Lines when near the Churchgate Station some Parsi boys suddenly emerged from behind a victoria standing on the side of the station and ran across the road. The taxi-driver swerved his car a little to avoid the first boy when the second dashed against the left front mudguard and was knocked down and had his left leg run over by the front wheel of the car.

The patient was removed to the G. T. Hospital where his leg being fractured, he was detained for treatment.

The boy, 14 years old, resides at Parel and is named Jehangir Cawasji Shroff.

ALLEGED MURDER.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday morning, an inquest was held by the Coroner on the body of a Pathan labourer, Lyarkhan Amirkhan, 30, who is alleged to have succumbed to the injuries inflicted on him by another labourer Abdul Jaman Akbarshah. It came out, during the course of inquiries, that both the deceased and Akbarshah were working at Mazagaon, in a godown, and that on Friday last, while the deceased was walking on the road during the recess hour, Akbarshah was seen following him stealthily and dealing him some blows on the head. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The House Surgeon, Dr. D. R. Bardi, deposed that Lyarkhan's death was due to a fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to injuries inflicted by Akbarshah on the deceased.

WIFE'S SUICIDE BY OPIUM.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, about 24 years old, named Sakinabai, who lived with her husband at Grant Road. It was stated that on Monday night her husband scolded her for not having opened the door of the house soon when he returned from work. On Thursday night the deceased complained to her husband when he came home, of headache and giddiness. When pressed she admitted having taken opium.

First the deceased was taken to a dispensary and then to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died. Evidence showed that she had purchased a tola of opium from a licensed vendor on Thursday morning.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of suicide.

A MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Municipal Corporation has been mesmerised by the Standing Committee and that you will see from the following reply:—

"No. 1866,

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th June, 1916.

From,

R. P. Masani Esquire M.A.,
Municipal Secretary:

To,

Maneckji Fakirji Gotla Esquire.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 1269, dated 23rd May, 1916, I have the honour to inform you that after due consideration the Corporation have recorded your letter dated the 21st May, 1916, suggesting the establishment of a Municipal Magistrate's Court in the City.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. A. MOULVI,
for Municipal Secretary."

Sir, I request you and your readers to mark the words "After due consideration." The Corporation is a public body and is responsible to the Bombay Public for what they do and hence it was the duty of the Corporation to discuss the important subject as much as possible. I don't understand what useful purpose can be served by recording the letter? Instead of that, they ought to have given some definite reply. Sir, nothing has been obtained from the Corporation in this respect and I hope this thing will receive the attention of the Bombay ratepayers and the Bombay Native Chamber of Commerce.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI FAKIRJI GOTLA.

225, Chira Bazar, Bombay.
June 27th, 1916.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. H. W. Campbell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Carlton, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Freeman-Cowen, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A. Watt, Black Watch.
Lieut. J. B. Wilkinson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Coulson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. V. L. Hearle, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Serjeant, Northamptons.

PRISONERS.

Captain D. L. Grant, Londons.
Lieut. S. C. Littlewood, North Lancashires.

NOW PRISONER.

Captain G. M. Portman, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Captain H. M. Blair, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain T. C. Clarke, Medicals.
Captain E. T. Moody, Middlesex.
Captain J. E. Scott, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. E. Alexander, Cyclist Corps.
Lieut. C. P. Harvey, Engineers.
Lieut. M. C. Porter, West Surreys.
Lieut. R. C. Smith, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. E. Andrews, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Best, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. P. F. Campbell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Haskins, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. Davies, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Kearton, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Paxton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. W. Sander, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. E. Walker, Royal Fusiliers.

LONDON, June 30.

The following naval casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. W. Somerville, Marines.

DIED.

Lieut. C. A. Schurr, Volunteer Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDED.

Lieut. W. H. Wallis, Volunteer Reserve.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 2.

The Karachi freight market remains dull with but little business doing. The only business reported during the past week is a parcel of seeds or barley to Hull, August shipment, at 80 shillings and the charter of the Dorisbrook to a French port, July loading, also at 80 shillings.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

KAPADIA'S BRILLIANT CENTURY.

A large number of spectators witnessed the interesting annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Elphinstone College (past and present), which came off on Saturday on the Esplanade and which resulted in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana. The Home team going in to bat had made 212 runs for 8 wickets when they declared their innings closed. To this the Elphinstonians could reply with a total of 162 only for the loss of 8 wickets when stumps were drawn. The visitors had by this time lost their best bats and as they were still 50 runs behind their opponents' total with only two wickets in hand it was only the want of time that saved them from what had looked like a certain defeat.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

The Gymkhana early met with a disaster as they lost Sir F. L. Sprott, when he had made only 12. The first wicket was down with the total only at 33 and the next two added only 22, the fourth realising 28. Then, however, came a big stand by Mackenzie and Racker which added 67 runs for the fifth wicket and the side was able to knock up a total of 212 for 8 wickets when the innings was declared closed. The distinguishing feature of the Gymkhana batting was the fine innings of Racker who contributed 63 and was unbeaten when his side declared. He played a capital innings, meeting the Elphinstonian attack with perfect confidence and hitting all round the wicket, and his contribution which contained seven 4's was unmarred by a single faulty stroke. Mackenzie, who contributed 68, played well but his innings was marred by two chances which it must, however, be admitted were rather hot ones. His 68 included nine 4's. Simms as usual played a merry game, hitting up 26 in a short time.

ELPHINSTONIAN INNINGS.

Notwithstanding the fact that they were able to make 162 for 8 wickets, the Elphinstonians cannot be said to have made a good show. Out of their total of 162, no less than 112 were contributed by one man—Kapadia—so that all that the other eight men, who batted, were able to do was to add altogether a paltry 50. And this was in spite of the fact that the side contained four men who rank among the best bats of the representative teams of their community. Kapadia appeared to be the only batsmen on the visitors' side who could meet the Gymkhana bowling with confidence. He gave a fine display of vigorous hitting, making the ball travel at a tremendous pace and executing some very pretty strokes. His innings, which contained one 6 and seventeen 4's was however not faultless, as he gave a rather easy chance when at 17 and another one run later, and a third one, which, however, was a hot one, at 65. On the whole, however, he played a fine game.

Fielding on both sides was generally of a high order. The catches with which the Elphinstonian skipper, Professor Sisson dismissed Kilby, and Sir F. Sprott disposed of Chothia were highly creditable performances. In the bowling department nobody achieved anything remarkable, except that the delivery with which Mackenzie beat Ganpat was one which would have beat the most wary of batsmen, breaking in as it did a lot from the leg. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Sir F. L. Sprott b Bhapu	12
H. L. Simms (Capt.) b Driver	26
Capt. T. W. Kirkwood c Kapadia b Bhapu	10
F. F. Stileman c Mulla b Morenas	7
R. T. H. Mackenzie c Mirza b Titina	68
F. Racker not out	63
A. E. Kibblewhite run out	0
C. G. Stileman b Ganpat	16
H. W. Kilby c Sisson b Bhapu	8
H. F. P. Hearson and F. J. Clark did not bat	
Extras	4
*Total (for 8 wickets)	212

* Innings declared closed.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE (PAST AND PRESENT.)

D. K. Kapadia c Kibblewhite b Kilby	112
A. R. Driver lbw b Clark	6
T. A. Masani lbw b C. G. Stileman	12
S. M. Chothia c Sir F. L. Sprott b C. G. Stileman	0
P. Ganpat b Mackenzie	5
H. F. Mulla b Simms	15
B. S. Bhapu b Kilby	7
B. J. Morenas lbw b Kibblewhite	1
C. J. Sisson (Capt.) not out	1
S. P. A. Mirza and R. T. Titina did not bat.	
Extras	
Total (for 8 wickets)	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bhapu	11	43	0	3
Driver	10	65	0	1
Morenas	3	24	0	1
Titina	6	32	0	1
Ganpat	6	31	0	1
Chothia	3	13	0	0

Bhapu bowled two "no balls."

ELPHINSTONIAN INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	11	42	2	1
Simms	13	36	1	1
Mackenzie	4	21	1	1
Stileman (C. G.)	8	40	0	2
Kilby	2	16	0	2
Kibblewhite	1	4	0	1

Simms bowled one "no ball."

HINDU GYMKHANA V. MUNICIPAL C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 7 wickets and 61 runs.

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Kanlak, 1; S. A. Shete, 13; Daruwala, 4; Mahoramji, 15; D. Shete, 7; Joshi, 8; Masani, 3; Forbes, 5; Vasaigara not out, 14; Daderker, 24; O'Leary, 0; Extras, 13; Total, 107.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr. S. M. Dalvi, 57; Rajaram, 20; Wagle not out, 54; Swami, 14; Gorodio not out, 14; Rest did not bat; Extras, 9; Total for 3 wickets, 168.

BARONET C. C. V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a draw. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA C. C.

S. K. Diveker, 27; Swami, 14; Wagle, 46; Dalvi, 56; Bhagwat, 20; Shivram, not out, 62; Ganpat, 2; M. D. Pai, 0; K. A. Date not out, 34; R. V. Kothare, and M. H. Rana, did not bat; Extras, 11; Total, 272.

BARONET C. C.

Chothia, 13; Murzaban, 0; Dawar, 36; Irani, not out, 55; Nagpurwala not out, 14; Rest, did not bat; Extras, 18; Total, 136.

GRANT MEDICAL V. CATHOLIC GYM.

On the Catholic Gymkhana ground on Saturday, the above game resulted in a victory for the Grant Medical College team by 81 runs. Scores:

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Kapadia, 37; Rane, 0; Variava, 23; Grutu, 64; Md. Habib, 10; Engineer, 2; Wagle, 5; Gurbaxani not out, 5; Baluch not out, 2; Mascarenhas did not bat, Bharucha did not bat; Byes, 9; Total, 156.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

L. Fernandes, 11; D. Andrade, 0; N. D'Souza, 37; C. Gonsalves, 0; E. Vaz, 5; Dr. A. D'Souza, 2; S. Soelho, 0; R. D'Souza, 3; P. Braganza, 2; J. Fernandes not out, 6; F. Lobs, 4; Byes, 5; Total, 75.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA MEDICAL SCHOOL V. DECCAN COLLEGE GYMKHANA.'

Playing on their own ground on Saturday, the Medical students won over the Deccan College Gymkhana team by 39 runs. Scores:—

POONA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Chawan, run out, 29; Joshi, Stumpped out, 3; Kale, run out, 53; Ranade c Samson b Powar, 10; Ambadi W. K., c Kancat b Samson, 3; Hattangdi b Byahatti, 4; Ealatri b Samson, 4; Gore b Samson, 11; Shetti c Powar b Samson, 0; Amladi P. K. b Byahatti, 6; Gupte not out, 4; Extras, 8; Total, 135.

DECCAN COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Chitrao b Kale S. U., 7; Burli b Ranade S. N., 2; Byahatti c Joshi b Kale S. U., 9; D. Arcot b Kale S. U., 0; Dalaya b Kale S. U., 29; Samson self out b Ranade S. N., 5; Shaha b Ranade S. N., 13; Powar b Salatri G. D., 18; Kamat b Salatri G. D., 4; Ullal not out, 6; Shinde b Salatri G. D., 2; Extras, 1; Total, 96.

CHARITY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS (1) BEAT INDIAN SCHOOLS (0).

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 1.

The second Charity match between the local representatives of the English Schools and the Indian Schools under the auspices of the Calcutta Football League came off this evening on the Calcutta F. C. ground, before a large crowd, the English Schools, winning by a goal to nil. The only goal was scored within 10 minutes from the start. Mrs. Land, wife of the Commissioner presented the medals to the winners.

At Sir George Buchannan's request the services of Mr. M J. M. S. Gulherbon of the engineering staff of the Karachi Port Trust, has been lent for service in Mesopotamia.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

When a picture theatre presents first-class programmes week after week it is found to become popular in the long run. This week the Royal Opera House management have surpassed themselves, and the two large audiences last night, were not slow to show their approval.

The Indian film "The Faith of a Child" naturally won applause. Indeed, Indians themselves were unable to distinguish which of the actors and actresses were their compatriots and which were English, so cleverly had the latter sunk their personalities and, indeed, their national characteristics. Added to this the story is most exciting, being a tale of Frontier Warfare.

The other drama on the bill,—"The Dupe",—is equally thrilling. It shows many scenes in the underworld of San Francisco and the mysterious Chinatown of that city, being concerned with notorious opium smugglers.

There is also a splendid starlight comic in a particularly long and varied programme, as well as the latest edition of the Pathe Gazette.

SANITATION AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—May I draw the attention of the City Improvement Trust to the unsatisfactory condition of the newly constructed Alexandra Road opposite the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings at Gamdevi. The residents of these buildings are greatly inconvenienced by the excessive accumulation of rainwater on this portion of the road. The fact is, that the level of this particular stretch, is lower than the surrounding roads, and all waters converge to it, and as there is no gutter provided, the water naturally accumulates, and remains for days together, even after the rain has ceased, with the result that it stagnates, turns malodorous and creates mosquitoes, thus constituting a grave danger to the health of the residents, apart from the fact that, during the time the water is there, crossing the road, is a practical impossibility, unless, one wades across the portion. I am sure something can be done to remedy this state of affairs, and the Improvement Trust who are the great advocates of sanitary principles—will doubtless, attend to it in the interests of the public.—Yours, etc.

AFFECTED.

AMERICAN MILITIA TRANSFER.

MEDIATION BETWEEN MEXICO AGAIN OFFERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
WASHINGTON, June 30.

Congress has passed bills authorising transfer of militia men to the regular army and appropriating 27½ million dollars for their transportation to the border. This is proceeding apace.

The Ministers of Bolivia and Salvador have again offered mediation, but Mr. Lansing has declined to discuss it till the prisoners are actually released and Carranza's reply has been received.

DR. WILSON MAKES IT PLAIN.

"NO WAR WITH MEXICO UNLESS..."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
NEW YORK, July 1.

Addressing the Press Club, at which political leaders were present, Dr. Wilson made it plain that there would be no war with Mexico, unless there was no other alternative.

MEXICO'S PROTEST.

OVERBEARING TONE OF AMERICAN NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
WASHINGTON, June 30.

The Mexican Foreign Office, in a memorandum replying to Mr. Lansing, protests against the overbearing attitude of the United States' Notes.

It declares that the United States is not entitled to maintain troops in Mexico, and their presence encourages, and does not prevent, bandit raids on the border. It accuses the commanders of the United States of bad faith.

AMERICA WANTS TO KNOW

HOW WAS THE SUSSEX PIRATE PUNISHED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
WASHINGTON, July 1.

The State Department is preparing to enquire of Germany what punishment was inflicted upon the submarine commander who torpedoed the Sussex.

The informal enquiry through the Ambassador in Berlin was unanswered.

CASEMENT'S DEGRADATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.

The King has ordered the degradation of Casement from Knighthood and the erasure of his name from the Register of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

LONDON, July 1.

Casement has appealed.

SCHACKLETON'S MAROONED MEN.

RESCUE TO BE ATTEMPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
MONTEVIDEO, June 30.

The Captain of the steamer Intituto-pesca has wirelessed that he proposes to renew his efforts to rescue Shackleton's men on Elephant Island. Government has ordered him to wait at Punta Arenas for favourable weather and meanwhile to repair damage.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PEKING, July 1.

The Provincial Constitution of 1912 has been restored pending the convocation of Parliament on August 1st and the promulgation of the permanent constitution.

A Cabinet has been formed with Tuan-Chi-Jus as Premier. The majority of Ministers are southerners.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

ITS APPLICATION TO COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

LONDON, July 1.

At a meeting of the Imperial College of Science Lord Crewe said that the Government was appointing a very strong special committee to inquire into the teaching of science, especially with a view to its application to commerce and industry. Lord Crewe will be Chairman.

CONTINENTAL TYRE CASE.

APPEAL ALLOWED IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, July 1.

The House of Lords has allowed the appeal against the decision of the Appeal Court in the case of the Daimler Company versus the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, that a company registered in England, all the directors and shareholders of which are alien enemies, is entitled to sue in British courts.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 3, 1916.

THE BEGINNING.

Our prediction that the recent artillery and raiding activity on the British Front in the West was the precursor of the long-hoped for great offensive has been quickly verified. The great "push," which should settle, at least, the question of the duration of the war, commenced apparently on Friday, when the British initiated an offensive along a sixteen-mile front, extending from the Somme to Gommecourt. The fighting seems to have been fiercest between the Somme and the Ancre, in which region several important positions have fallen into the hands of the British, while north of the latter river there have also been important successes. At the same time the French commenced an offensive southward from the point of junction with the British line, thus extending the whole movement from sixteen miles northward of the Somme to about ten miles southward. In the latter section there have also been important successes. At Haricourt, just north of the Somme, where the French line begins, the French have established themselves in the approaches to the village and they are also established in the outskirts of the village of Curlu. South of the Somme several villages have been occupied, and both here and on the British Front, numerous prisoners have been taken and are still coming in. All these positions were strongly fortified by the Germans, and it is evident that the Allies have made a substantial impingement on the German line and along a considerable portion of the Front affected have penetrated the enemy's front line and fully established themselves in the ground won. Between the Ancre and Gommecourt the British have been unable to retain portions of the ground won by first attacks but other portions remain in their possession.

Telegrams from Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters describe with cautions optimism the general result of these operations, which seem to show that their prolongation is likely to bring about a material change in the present position. It is pointed out that the offensive differs from those previously attempted, in that the effort is not directed towards an endeavour to pierce the enemy's line at a particular point, but by immense pressure over a specified area to push it back until the pressure becomes so overwhelmingly great, that he will be forced, for his own salvation, to attempt a general withdrawal along the whole front, the alternative being of course the definite breaking and turning of his positions at the point where his weakness is greatest or the pressure of the Allies strongest. As to that, we must wait and see. But we are entitled to indulge in satisfying reflections regarding the nature and power of the new offensive and the circumstances under which it has been begun, which justify a certain optimism that cannot be regarded as reckless. In the first place, there is the enormously increased power of the Allies' artillery. Reuter's correspondent points out that a week's preparation sufficed where previously the preliminary bombardment was sustained for a month. Such a concentration of devastating fire with high explosives and gas has not been before parallelled or even approached on the British Front. We have seen on the Russian Front, in Bukhovina, how the possession of guns, greatly increased in power and numbers, changed the whole face of the situation, and it would seem that on the Western Front also, the Allies are now superior to the enemy in this respect. It is at any rate notable that the defences of Verdun have withstood the most tremendous concentration of heavy artillery that the enemy is capable of, while the Allies' artillery seems to have effectively disposed of the German defensive preparations along the line at present under attack. Of course it would not be expected that the defensive works along a recently-prepared line of entrenchments could be so strong as the long-prepared positions around a fortress, with their natural advantages to boot. But it does seem as though, whereas the French have to a certain extent solved the problem of building defensive works which can withstand modern artillery bombardment for sufficently long to render their assault abortive, the Allies' artillery has pounded up all the elaborate paraphernalia of barbed wire entanglements and other protective works with amazing rapidity and completeness. It remains to be seen how far the present offensive will carry us and how soon the results will materialise. The beginning, at any rate, is hopeful. The chief point to be borne in mind is, that the Allies must now be in a position to maintain the tremendous pressure with which they have begun until further orders. The necessary amount of munitions has been accumulated, and the capacity to replenish now exists. There is no question, moreover, as to the reserve supplies in man power; and when the moment comes, if it does come, for sacrifices to be made, they can be made. In the meanwhile we hold to the opinion, as all the signs entitle us to do, that the enemy is not in a position to reinforce his line in the West so as to give him a superiority at any point or even an equality. The actual offensive is confined to an area extending over about twenty-five miles, but activity,—artillery bombardment and trench-raiding,—to engage his attention is being kept up along the whole front. He dare not risk a weakening anywhere, because he does not know at what moment and at what point a new offensive in support, or in substitute, may break out. As it is, there is reason to suppose that he has been taken by surprise. All the signs have shown that the British offensive was expected further north and everything was done to encourage that expectation. It may yet come there and the Germans must be prepared for it anywhere.

It may be considered premature, perhaps, to speculate on the effect of the successes of the last few days on public opinion in Germany, when the people are allowed to know that their line in the West has been so effectively hammered and bent, or of possible further successes in the near future. But it is worth remembering, that the German people have been long fed on the success of their armies, the belief in their invulnerability, and the perpetual maintenance of offensive movements. With all this their utter weariness with the war, which in spite of the wonderful achievements of the German armies, brings Germany and Austria no nearer victory, is well-known and the only one thought and hope in Germany is for an early peace and a victorious peace. How will it be when they find that East and West their forces are on the defensive and resisting the violent offensives of the Allies? During the past few months the German official communiqués have kept up the fiction of a series of German successes on the British Front, and the imminent success of the Verdun assault. What the German public was expecting was not an Allied offensive, either in the East or West, but another great blow by Hindenburg, the breaking through of the Crown Prince to Paris, and more hammering of the British in Flanders. What they will now have to face is, at its best from their point of view, a prolongation of the struggle of which they will not be able to find any termination within their perspective, and, at the worst, the advance of the foe on two sides in the direction of their own sacred soil. How will their morale stand it? Is it not ominous that already we hear of the suppression of a great and powerful popular newspaper like the "Berliner Tageblatt," noted for its patriotism and its moderation, even if it is outspoken, and the trial and imprisonment of a great and popular leader like Herr Leibnicht? If such exponents of the public mind have to be suppressed now, what are we to expect in a few more months or even weeks?

BOYCOTT—AND COUNTER-BOYCOTT?

There is a great deal of loose talk in this country, and elsewhere, about the boycotting of German trade after the war. It is no doubt very pleasant to indulge in dreams of this kind but one wonders how far it will be practicable to carry them into effect. When the question was first brought to the front in this country more than a year ago, we ventured to point out that it would be as well to ponder over some practical difficulties before rushing to the conclusion that it would be so very easy to decide, for instance, that India could do without German trade, let alone England. Our readers are well aware that we hold no "hide-bound views" on the subject of Protection and Free Trade. We do not belong to the school that holds that one cannot be a Free Trader in principle and a limited Protectionist in practice, wherever a case for protection can be made out. But the idea of being a Protectionist for the sake of anti-Germanism or the *beaux yeux* of the self-governing Dominions seems to us fatuous and suicidal. We shall want to trade with Germany, and what is more, we shall have to trade with Germany. A useful corrective to rash conclusions is provided by a consideration of the present state of the dye industry, as described by the writer of our financial London letter in Saturday's issue. He refers to Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton's arresting declaration that

If peace were declared to-morrow you in the English textile industry would be so much under the domination of the German dye producing industry that it could boycott you as to the dyes and it could hamper that industry pending the time it had the capital and works to challenge its very existence.

British Dyes (Ltd.), the enterprise that the Government took under its special care, has been a fiasco.

The company, says our correspondent, merely supplies its capital holders with the commoner sort of dyes, while an absolute dearth exists as to those finer quality dyes which had hitherto been supplied by Germany. These dyes that the British company produces are used almost entirely in the textile trades. Prices are extremely high in many cases. Blues are in great demand as the only natural blue is indigo and this is relatively as high in price as the dyes of peace time. There are a number of dyes produced before the war that come on the market, but these are adulterated. The direct cotton colours, for instance, are "let down" with common salt or Glauber's salt. The finer dyes that are used for the more delicate textiles, such as silk, are either at fancy prices or cannot be obtained at all; this is notably the case in many of the more delicate shades to which we have become accustomed during recent years.

Is it not evident, unless a miracle happens, that we shall have to come to an understanding with Germany on the question of dyes? Let us, by all means, have our weapons of retaliation ready to hand in order to enforce that understanding, in this and other branches of trade, but it is somewhat premature, while we are faced with such a situation in the case of even a single important industry, to put forward so glibly such cut and dried schemes as that presented to the Colonial Secretary by the Australian Premier. Mr. Hughes, says, a Reuter's telegram to-day, before leaving England urged that

the Imperial Government should adopt a sugar scheme prohibiting the import of enemy sugar for five years after the war and after that subjecting it to a general tariff plus 50 per cent. surtax; imposing a general tariff on neutral sugar with a surtax for neutrals who declined to reciprocate with the Empire; conceding the Allies a preference not exceeding 12½ per cent. of the general tariff; granting Empire sugar a preference of 50 per cent. and granting a bonus to stimulate the growth of home sugar.

Before we rush into a boycott of enemy sugar let us make sure of getting the commodities that we shall be badly in need of from enemy countries as soon as the war is over.

Notes of the Day.

The Excitements of Washington.

No matter how voluminous and thrilling the events which fill the cables, there is always a little extra excitement provided by the news from Washington. Reuter seems to be under the impression that we are so profoundly interested in President Wilson's bullying of Mexico and shilly-shallying with Germany and Austria, that he does not omit to spare us a single stage in either performance. The latest regarding the latter of the two is that the State Department "is *preparing to enquire of* Germany what punishment was inflicted upon the submarine commander who torpedoed the Sussex." What a dramatic picture the imagination conjures up of these solemn and momentous proceedings! The President calls for his typewriter and reams of foolscap. The officials run hither and thither and confer with one another, fishing out dictionaries and books of reference and delving deep into historical records for precedents and forms of "how to enquire" diplomatically, without committing oneself to definite action. In order to be able to devote himself to the work immediately in hand, the President first trots off to the Press Club to settle the Mexican question for the time being, and assures the nation there will be no war "unless there is no other (*sic*) alternative." That is just what we suspected would be the case! We vote for the alternative!

What the War is Costing.

The commencement of the great offensive will mean, of course, a great increase in the daily expenditure on the war. It is interesting, therefore, to note that this has been preceded by a period in which striking economies were effected. The reduction in the rate of expenditure on the Army, the Navy, and munitions was the most surprising revelation in Mr. Asquith's speech on the new Vote of Credit last month. From a previous average of just over £3,000,000 a day, this expenditure came down to just under £3,000,000 during the fifty days from April 1 to May 20. Under this particular head every one would have been prepared to hear of an increase rather than a decrease. The figures do not, however, mean any falling off in the total war expenditure, which was up to £4,800,000 a day. The growth is mainly in the "Loans to Allies and Dominions," which in the abovementioned fifty days amounted to £74,500,000, or half the cost of our own Army, Navy, and munitions for the same period. Though there are some borrowings by the Dominions, they form but a very small proportion of the total advances. Great Britain is now financing her Allies at a rate steadily getting towards £1,500,000 a day, and likely to become still higher.

A Territorial Army for India.

"The Times", in a recent article, reproduced in our columns a day or two since, refers to a proposal that has been made for adapting to Indian surroundings the Territorial system, "under conditions which would also serve to meet the strong and growing demand for Indians to be eligible for the higher commissioned ranks in the Army." The suggestion is that the Regular forces should be supplemented to such extent as may be required by a second-line Territorial Army, somewhat on the model of the Imperial Service troops of the Indian States, officered almost entirely by Indians, but with British adjutants and inspectors. "The Times", adds that such units might be raised from the parts of the country which have contributed materially to the Army so far. There is reason to believe, it concludes,

that it would be possible to raise Territorial regiments at once, largely with Indian officers, for use a year or so hence. The plan would provide a system by which the Army proper could be fed both in time of peace and in time of war, and it would enable us to expand our forces very quickly when the need arises. The project seems well adapted to meet the requirements of a complex situation. It would give Indians of good social position the opportunities they have long sought for military service of the Crown, and would meet appropriately an insistent claim.

The proposal, does not altogether appropriately meet the demand in accordance with the desire of Indians, but it deserves to be welcomed, inasmuch as it is based on the recognition that an opportunity should at once be given to Indians of vindicating their capacity to fill the higher ranks in the Military Service of the Empire.

Kitchener's Prevision.

Commander Bellairs, M. P., made an interesting revelation in the House of Commons on the discussion on the vote for Lord Kitchener's salary. We all know that when the leaders of Great Britain were thinking of a war to last six or nine months, Lord Kitchener was planning for a war to last at least three years. This was notorious to all who watched the opinions and attitudes of Ministers in the first months of the war. Commander Bellairs read to the House an interesting letter of Lord Esher.

"From the outset of the war I have been thrown into the company of practically every one of our leading statesmen, and I have found them all wrong in their forecasts without exception. They genuinely believed in a short war. They prophesied its conclusion in anything from three to nine months. They jeered at a less optimistic view, and hardly one of them but held that before now the British Army, accompanied by political plenipotentiaries, would be marching through Berlin. There was one exception in the vast host of miscalculators and optimists. That was Lord Kitchener, and to him we owe the Army we have got."

A Breach of Privilege.

A curious letter has been issued from the Bengal Secretariat addressed to all "non-official" members of the local Legislative Council. The letter informs them that certain "arrangements have been decided upon in connection with the meetings of the Bengal Legislative Council at Government House, Calcutta." One of the effects of these arrangements is that henceforth all non-official members will be required at the first meeting of each session to bring their "summons" with them. This may be meant as a means of identification of "honourable members" or it may be a precautionary measure to prevent false personation. Whatever the motive of the regulation, as the "Bengalee" aptly comments, a "thumb impression" taken would be a better substitute, as it would, perhaps be more effective. Another measure decided upon is that no "non-official" member will be permitted to take a private servant with him beyond the foot of a certain staircase by which the "honourable members" are to enter. Yet another regulation states that no chaprasi will be allowed to wait on any of the "honourable members" in the corridor. The precedent of the House of Commons and overcrowding are urged as the grounds for this rule. But it may well be asked, why the "non-official" members alone should be singled out for this differential treatment in all these arrangements? Some member should raise the question as a breach of privilege.

Official and Personal.

The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, left Pachmarhi on the 30th ultimo. After visiting Khandwa he proceeds to Simla halting there till the 9th. Leaving Simla on the 9th, he arrives at Saugor on the 11th. Staying there for two days he arrives at Jubbulpore on the 14th evening by the Bombay Mail.

Brigadier-General Holloway has been appointed to the command of Southern Brigade at Wellington and leaves Simla shortly. He will be succeeded as Secretary, Army Department, by Brigadier-General Bingley.

The result of the election to fill the vacancy on the Board of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds, caused by the death of Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, was declared on Saturday. Mr. J. B. Petit was the only candidate and thirty votes were recorded for him and he was declared duly elected.

Mr. E. A. Molony, Commissioner, Agra Division, has owing to ill health, been compelled to take short leave. Mr. G. R. Lampier, Collector of Muttra, will officiate as Commissioner during Mr. Molony's absence, and Mr. Baynes, Assistant Collector, will act as Collector of Muttra.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE

GOOD PROGRESS.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE KOLOMIA.

ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

North and south of the Somme following on artillery preparation and reconnaissances the British and the French took the offensive on July 1 on a front of about 25 miles. The Allies on the whole front attacked and occupied the first German line. They captured several thousands of prisoners and made good progress beyond the first line.

A French semi-official statement says that the success attained hitherto is not a thunderbolt but is important, because it is rich in promises. It is no longer a question of attempts to pierce as with a knife but rather of a slow, continuous and methodical push sparing in life until the enemy resistance somewhere crumbles up.

The French have captured Thiaumont work in the Verdun region and a desperate struggle is in progress for possession of the Thiaumont Redoubt.

The Russians have captured Kolomia, the most important railway centre in Bukhovina. The Russians are pursuing the enemy south of the Dniester. The Austrians are fleeing in panic.

Turkish attacks in the Caucasus, in the direction of Erzindjan and Baghdad, have been repulsed.

A Russian squadron of cruisers and torpedo-boats engaged a German flotilla of torpedo-boats and sub- Swedish coast. The Germans were marines between Gothland and the driven off.

The Italians have made further gains in the Vallarsa, Posina, Sugana, and Carna sectors. Between the Adige and Brenta a desperate resistance is anticipated.

It is stated that details of Mr. Lloyd George's appoointment to the War Office have been settled and perfect understanding exists between Mr. Lloyd George and the General Staff.

Roger Casement has appealed.

ANOTHER SHIPPING COMBINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 1.

"The Times" says an agreement has been concluded by which the P. and O. Company acquires shares in the New Zealand Shipping Company, owners of the Federal Line, in exchange for P. and O. deferred stock.

The combined fleets of four companies, including the British India, consist of 228 steamers.

ANGLO-FRENCH PUSH.

OFFENSIVE ON A 25-MILE FRONT.

GOOD PROGRESS BEYOND FIRST LINE.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE COMMENCES.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

(RUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that a British offensive along a front of twenty miles, north of the Somme, has commenced. The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment lasting an hour and a half.

Fighting is developing in intensity. The British have already occupied the German front line and have taken many prisoners. The message is dated to-day.

BRITISH BREAK INTO GERMAN FORWARD DEFENCES.

LONDON, July 1, 3-20 p.m.

British Headquarters at noon to-day reported:—The British are attacking in conjunction with the French north of theSomme. The British have broken into the German forward defences on a front of sixteen miles. Fighting continues.

The French attack on our immediate right is proceeding equally satisfactorily. Raids elsewhere on the British front are penetrating enemy defences at many points and inflicting losses and taking prisoners.

"THE DAY GOES WELL FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE."

LONDON, July 1.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters in a message timed 1/15 this afternoon says:—

We are making good progress into enemy territory beyond the front line and have taken Serre and Montaubon and important tactical points south-east of Hebuterne and north-east of Bray.

We have also taken positions in the villages of Mametz and Contalmaison. We are also holding ground north of Facourt. The village itself is still in German hands. We are attacking at Beaumonthamel and have taken La Boiselle.

Our troops are fighting most gallantly and have taken many prisoners in the front lines. The French are advancing on our right with great steadiness and gallantry. After an assault they quickly covered two kilometres beyond the enemy front line capturing Curlu and Faviere Wood.

Hitherto the day goes well for England and France.

FRICOURT NEARLY SURROUNDED.

LONDON, July 1st, 10-30 p.m.

A later message from Reuter's representative at Headquarters says:—

The progress of the battles has been marked by speedily increasing intensity throughout the day.

Fighting north of the river Ancre has been particularly severe. The enemy in several villages made a strenuous resistance but the gallantry of our troops resulted in the gradual surrounding of various strong points. Fricourt is now nearly surrounded.

Further north our forces are on both sides of the Gommecourt salient. Memetz is completely in our hands. A German counter-attack at Montauban was successfully repulsed. The number of prisoners hitherto taken here is 1,500. Others are coming in.

The operations have been favoured by fine weather. In the northern area Lille station has been successfully bombed by our aviators who returned safely although attacked by twenty Fokkers, two of which were driven down in flames. We continue to make many raids on the northern front line.

STRONG GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, July 2.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters wiring at noon to-day says:—The situation on the British front appears to be unchanged since yesterday evening. I hear that a strong German counter-attack against Montauban at night was repulsed with heavy loss. The troops are in excellent spirits.

TWO FORTIFIED VILLAGES CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 2, 2-25 a. m.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig said:—Heavy fighting continued all day between the rivers Somme and the Ancre and north of the Ancre to Gommecourt inclusive.

Fighting on the whole of this front continues with intensity. We captured on the right of our attack a German labyrinth of trenches on a front of seven miles and a depth of a thousand yards and stormed and occupied the strongly fortified villages of Montauban and Mametz.

In the centre our attack was on a front of four miles. We gained the main strong points, while the enemy is still holding out at others and the struggle is still severe.

The battle has been equally violent north of Anore to Gommecourt and we, in this area, have been unable to retain certain portions of ground gained by first attacks while other portions remain in our possession.

Hitherto over two thousand German prisoners have passed through our collecting stations including two regimental commanders and the whole of one regimental staff.

The large number of enemy dead found on the battlefield indicates that the German casualties have been very severe, especially in the vicinity of Fricourt and Aiarties.

Our troops last night penetrated the German trenches at various points between Souchez and Ypres, inflicting casualties on the garrisons before withdrawing. One party captured sixteen prisoners.

There was much successful aerial work yesterday despite high wind and numerous bombs were dropped on enemy depots, railway junctions, batteries, trenches, etc. There has been considerable aerial activity during to-day's battle. Details have not yet been received.

Our machines attacked a train between Douai and Cambrai. One descended to below nine hundred feet and exploded a truck. Other pilots saw the whole train in flames and heard other explosions.

ENEMY APPRECIATE BRITISH STRIKING POWER.

LONDON, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters has toured nearly the whole of the ninety miles of the British front. What impressed him in the heavy bombardment was the superiority of British artillery.

Deserters state that in consequence of the violence of the British gunnery, they were without food for three days, as the trenches were destroyed and the communications were death-traps.

The daringness of wholesale infantry raids has terrified the enemy who now appreciate the British striking power. The raids have further enabled us definitely to identify the position and character of every German battalion between the Yser and the Somme, showing that the enemy has not withdrawn any formations from the British front.

It is known, however, that the eleventh Bavarian division at Verdun and the 22nd. Reserve Corps and 10th Army corps in Champagne have been sent to the eastern front, probably also three other divisions.

FRENCH JOIN IN THE FRAY.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(RUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 2, 2-10 a.m.

It is officially announced that the French cooperating with the British have captured three thousand five hundred prisoners. The French have recaptured the Thiaumont work.

PARIS, July 2, 2-25 a.m.

Last night's communiqué said:—North and south of the Somme following on artillery preparation and reconnaissances the previous day, British and French troops this morning took the offensive on a front of about twenty-five miles. The Allies on the whole front attacked and in the course of the morning and afternoon captured a first German position.

The French north of the Somme established themselves in the approaches to the village of Hardecourt and on the outskirts of the village of Curlu, where fighting continues.

The villages of Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bussu, and Fay south of the Somme fell into our hands. The German unwounded prisoners taken by the French alone exceed 3,500.

Left of the Meuse there was violent bombardment at Hill 304 and Mort Homme. Our infantry on the right of the Meuse at ten in the morning assaulted and recaptured the Thiaumont work.

The afternoon was marked by a recrudescence of the bombardment in this region. French air-squadrons on Thursday and Friday nights successfully bombarded Nesles Roye and other points.

A French pilot while reconnoitring was attacked by a Fokker and wounded, but felled his adversary. The Frenchman while returning was again attacked and again wounded by an enemy bip lane, but escaped and returned safely.

SUCCESS RICH IN PROMISES.

PARIS, July 2.

A semi-official statement says that a continuous bombardment from the North Sea to Champagne foreshadowed a Franco-British offensive and kept the enemy in ignorance of the possible field of attack.

The success attained hitherto is not a thunderbolt but is important because it is rich in promises. It is no longer a question of attempts to pierce as with a knife but rather of a slow continuous and methodical push sparing in life until the enemy resistance somewhere crumbles up.

STRONG GERMAN ATTACK STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 29.

A French communiqué says:—A strong German attack north-west of Thiaumont was stopped by a curtain of fire and machine-gun fire with considerable losses.

HOT FIGHT NEAR HILL 304.

LONDON, June 30.

The French communiqué says very violent attacks, perceded by an intense bombardment accompanied by liquid fire, between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, were broken by our fire with heavy losses.

East of Hill 304 the enemy, after numerous fruitless assaults, occupied a small fortified work in our first line, the garrison of which had been literally buried by the bombardment. A brilliant counter-attack at dawn, however, recovered the position.

THIAUMONT WORK CAPTURED.

PARIS, July 1.

The communiqué says, on the right bank of the Meuse there was desperate fighting all day in the region of Thiaumont. A brilliant French attack at ten in the morning captured a Thiaumont work.

Notwithstanding an extremely violent curtain of fire, the Germans in the afternoon multiplied their efforts to dislodge us and suffered great losses.

An enemy attack succeeded in penetrating the work at three in the afternoon, but a vigorous counter-attack rendered us completely masters of the work.

There was a continuous bombardment in the Hill 304 region, left of the Meuse, but no infantry actions.

STRUGGLE FOP THIAUMONT REDOUBT

PARIS, July 1.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—On the left of the Meuse the enemy made four violent attacks in different sectors on either side of Hill 304. Three were repulsed with bloody enemy losses.

By a fourth attack the Germans retook the fortified work we recaptured yesterday and also the trenches east of 304, but our immediate counter-attacks regained everything.

On the right bank there has been a desperate struggle for the possession of the Thiaumont Redoubt. After a series of furious assaults the Germans penetrated the Redoubt which is now a complete wreck. We are established in the immediate approaches.

SOUND OF GUNS HEARD IN PARIS.

LONDON, June 30.

The British activity is the theme inParis. The sound of guns can be heard very distinctly in the suburbs and the Parisians have been thrilled. A French officer who fought in the great offensive in Champagne in September, says that the appearance of German prisoners then was nothing compared to that of the prisoners he saw brought back by the Highland Light Infantry.

One non-commissioned officer, whose face was livid with terror, said:—It's an inferno. He described the effects of the new British gases as most terrible and the destructive powers of the guns as exceptional.

A Highlander said that two hundred and fifty German corpses were found huddled in one trench. The Highlanders pushed on the second line and found a few survivors who surrendered. The work of the Highland Lights is the talk of the British Army, which is anxious for details.

Another fierce episode was a savage battle for an hour in the early morning bought by the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry raiders at the enemy's parapet. They killed a great number with bombs and they themselves suffered many but disproportionate casualties.

DESTRUCTIVE BRITISH TRENCH MORTARS.

LONDON, July 2.

It is noteworthy that the British offensive was preceded by bombardment

(Continued on page 8.)

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

KOLOMIA CAPTURED.

AUSTRIANS FLEEING IN PANIC.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

It is reported in Paris that the Russians have occupied Kolomea.

PETROGRAD, July 1.

It is officially announced that we have captured Kolomia, the most important railway centre in Bukovina.

The communiqué says we are pursuing the enemy south of the Dniester. The Austrians are fleeing in panic, abandoning transport. War material and prisoners continue to flow in.

The town of Obertyn and adjoining villages have been captured. The battle is proceeding north-west of Kutv. The Germans, west of Sokul, between the Styr and Stokhod rivers, emitted gas which did not reach our lines and was partly blown back on the Germans, who nevertheless attempted to attack, but were repulsed.

Enemy airmen dropped thirty bombs on Lutzk.

The Germans on the Dvina front bombarded our positions south-east of Riga and attempted to advance north of Illukst but were repulsed.

The Germans north-east of Novogrudok, under cover of a fierce bombardment with heavy and light guns, crossed the Niemen and captured a wood.

RETREATING AUSTRIANS.

CLINGING TO PREVIOUSLY PREPARED POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, June 30.

It is officially announced that the retreating Austrians are clinging to previously prepared positions. They tried to take the offensive with large forces north-west of Kimpolung.

General Letchitsky's troops are attacking under most difficult conditions. Torrential rains have destroyed the roads. Prisoners taken by the Russians now number 212,000.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE ATTACKS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 2.

A communiqué says:—The enemy made desperate attacks between the Styr and the Stokhod and south of the Stokhod. The Russians repulsed enemy attempts to cross the river Shara 50 miles north of Pinsk, while an Austrian offensive in the region of Lutzk was stopped by a counter-offensive.

THE CAUCASUS.

TURKISH ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Turkish attacks in the Caucasus in the directions of Erzindjan and Bagdad have been repulsed.

STRONG TURKISH ATTACK.

DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 1.

The Turks in the Caucasus attacked in great strength in the direction of Gumushkhane and broke through our advance guards. A fierce fight ensued and the Russians, recovering, drove back Turks with heavy loss. Pressing on their heels they advanced and consolidated the ground won.

NAVAL ACTION IN THE BALTIC

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

A violent cannonade was heard all night off the Swedish coast.

A steamer which has arrived reports that it witnessed a naval action outside Landsor, south of Stockholm.

A northern squadron of destroyers, presumbly Russian, withdrew before a squadron of heavy warships.

GERMAN VERSION OF THE ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 1.

An official German announcement says:—German torpedo-boats on Thursday night attacked a Russian armoured cruiser, a protected cruiser and five destroyers, between Haaringe and Landsort.

The Russians withdrew after a short engagement. We sustained neither casualties nor damage despite a heavy bombardment.

RUSSIAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 2.

The version of the naval action in the Baltic issued here says:—A Russian squadron of cruisers and torpedoboats engaged a German flotilla of torpedoboats and submarines between Gothland and the Swedish coast. The Germans were driven off.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

DISCUSSION DEPRECATED IN THE COMMONS.

PROPOSALS NOT DISPOSED OF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 29.

In the House of Commons, asked whether two of his colleagues had resigned. Mr. Asquith said he regretted the question and advised the questioner to await developments. All Irish questions had been postponed and Mr. Asquith said it was undesirable at present to say anything.

In the House of Lords Lord Salisbury raised the Irish question. Lord Crewe deprecated any discussion and added that difficult details were still being discussed.

In view of the rumours regarding Lord Lansdowne's position, it is noteworthy that Lord Lansdowne also deprecated discussion. He added that the Cabinet had not yet disposed of the proposals. The whole matter was in a fluid state.

Meanwhile, the proposals had no Government authority and Government accepted no responsibility for Mr. Lloyd George's consultations. He added, 'Before we submit proposals to Parliament we shall have to satisfy Parliament that our proposals are adequate in view of the present condition in Ireland and the precautions necessary to prevent recurrence of disorder.'

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND WAR OFFICE.

DETAILS OF APPOINTMENT SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 1.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that details of Mr. Lloyd George's appointment to the War Office have been settled and a perfect understanding exists between Mr. Lloyd George and the General Staff.

His appointment will involve changes in Under-Secretaries to the War Office and a new Minister of Munitions will be appointed.

DESULTORY FIGHTING IN MESOPATAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 2.

General Lake reports that on the 28th June, desultory fighting was going on between the Arabs and parties of irregular marauders in Turkish pay in the neighbourhood of Nasiriyah. A force of Indian cavalry assisted the Arabs and the marauders were dispersed without difficulty leaving considerable booty in the field. There has been no material change, no important events to record on the Tigris front since the issue of the last communiqué.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN LAKE NYASSA REGION.

LONDON, July 1.

An official despatch from East Africa say that the British have dislodged the Germans from the important centre of Ubena, north-east of Lake Nyassa, capturing stores and inflicting appreciable losses on the Germans who fled northwards.

HANDENI, July 1.

General Vandeventer on June 25th dislodged the enemy from Kondoairangi and took many prisoners. The enemy's losses were very heavy and ours slight.

ENEMY'S WASTAGE IN EUROPE.

AT LEAST 1,500,000 IN FOUR MONTHS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 1.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" says, the Russian offensive was bound to produce counter activity in the north. The Germans cannot afford it but they have no choice. The enemy's wastage in four months in Europe alone is at least 1,500,000.

HUNS PREVENT ARRIVAL OF FOOD IN WARSAW.

PEOPLE EATING DOGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 1.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Petrograd correspondent of the Central News states that nurses who have arrived from Warsaw declare that Germans have prevented the arrival of food in order to compel inhabitants to go to work in Germany. People are eating dogs.

RIOTING AT KARLSRUHE AN STUTTGART.

COLLISIONS BTWEEN POLICE AND PEACE DEMONSTRATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 1.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Collisions between the police and peace demonstrators are reported from Karlsruhe and Stuttgart.

NORWEGIAN LOANS TO FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
CHRISTIANA, June 30.

Norwegian banks have contracted to lend Great Britain two and quarter millions and France one and quarter millions sterling, both for two years, probably for the purpose of stabilising exchange.

FURTHER ITALIAN GAINS.

ENEMY'S SANGUINARY LOSSES.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
ROME, June 30.

The communiqué says the Italians have made further gains in the Vallarsa, Posina, Sugana and Carnia sectors, taking 341 prisoners, but between the Adige and Brenta the Italians have now reached positions where the enemy is provided with strong entrenchments and ample artillery, and is prepared to make a desperate resistance.

At Monte San Michele, in the Carso, a violent enemy attack was repulsed with sanguinary losses. We took 403 prisoners.

The Italians also took 660 prisoners in the capture of two hills in the Montfalcone sector.

ADVANCE ALONG WHOLE POSINA LINE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
ROME, July 1.

An official announcement says:—The Italian advance continues along the whole Posina line despite heavy fire. The Italians are now coming into contact with the enemy on the Sette Communi Plateau, where there has been severe hand-to-hand grenade fighting. Artillery has been active on th Isonzo front.

ITALIAN PURSUIT OF AUSTRIANS.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY EPISODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Corriera Della Sera" publishes a letter from the Asiago sector describing the pursuit of the reatreating Austrians. Squadrons of cavalry preceded by sixteen cyclists were sent out in a high mountainous region. The General previously addressed them saying: "To-morrow the whole world will be surprised by this news which appears fantastic, but you will show it to be true."

Prisoners stated that hearing the galloping they had jocularly remarked, "The Italian cavalry is coming," and were dumbfounded when it really came. The expedition was brilliantly successful and was followed immediately by an infantry advance.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

"TIMES" CORRESPONDENT'S ESTIMATE OF AUSTRIAN POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Times" military correspondent after an inspection of the Italian front praises General Cadorna's dispositions and troops. He does not regard the Austrians as routed. They lost a few prisonars and have a series of strong positions behind them. They are contracting their front as they retire. He thinks they will eventually fall back upon a position somewhere eastward of that from which the offensive started. They are still entitled to respect. Their artillery is formidable and their machine-guns numerous. Their defences are serious and on an ambitious plan.

Very rapid action must not be expected on the Italian side. Some fairly useful Austrian troops are there in good condition, well clothed and fed. The Italian army is strong in numbers, in fine health, and ex-

BULGARIAN COMITAJI'S EXCESSES.

MACEDONIAN BISHOPS' PROTESTS TO KING FERDINAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 1.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Patris" (Greece) says, the Bishops of Macedonia have petitioned King Ferdinand protesting against Bulgarian advance and the Comitaji's daily excesses.

BULGARIAN BUDGET ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 30.

A Sofia telegram says that the Bulgarian Budget estimates show a deficit for the year of four millions sterling and the national debt after the end of the year will be eight millions.

BRAVERY OF THE SIKHS.

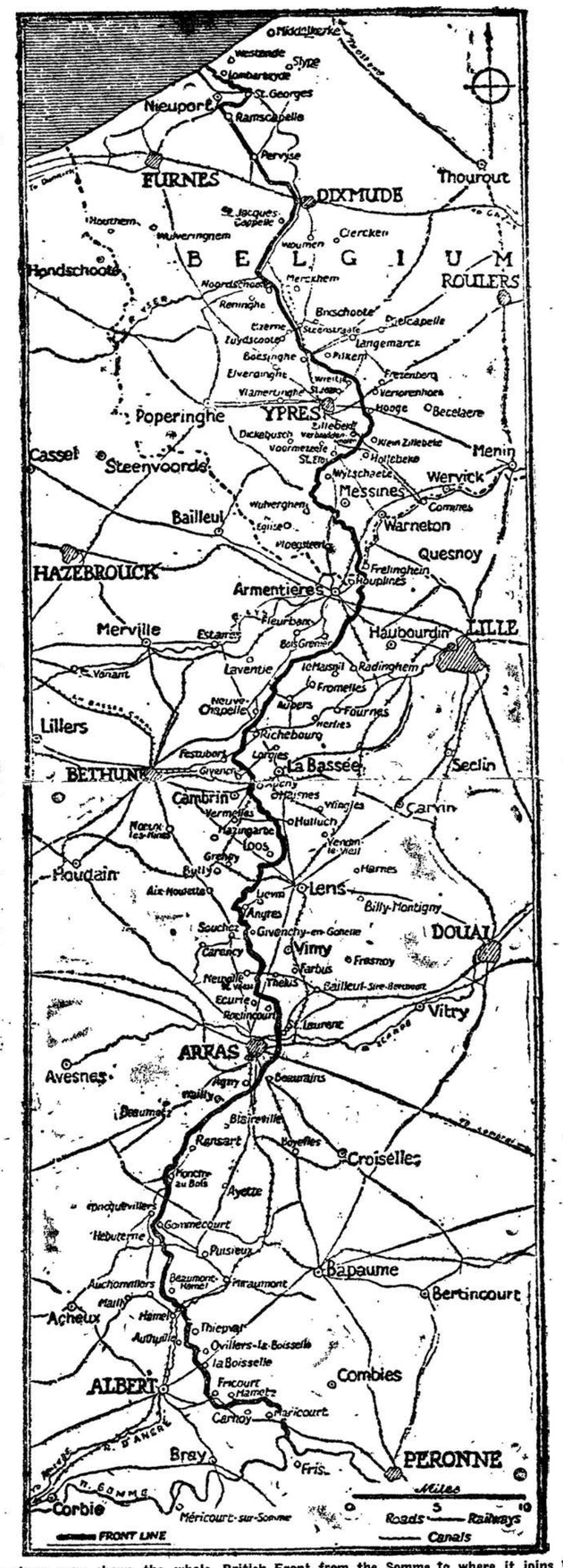
MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 29.

Presiding at a lecture by Sirdar Daljit Singh before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, on the Sikhs, Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the Indians' services in the war and paid a tribute to the part played by the Sikhs. They had taken four hundred out of thirteen hundred decorations awarded to the Indian Army, including one Victoria Cross, six Military Crosses, two Indian Orders of Merit, First Class, and 119 Second Class.

He gave details of two instances of Sikh bravery, one at Gallipoli, where the 14th Sikhs suffered severe losses, and the other in France, where Lieutenant Smith, of the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, earned the Victoria in May 1915.

OFFICIAL MAP OF BRITISH FRONT.



The above map shows the whole British Front from the Somme to where it joins the Belgian front above Ypres. The present offensive extends from below the Somme up to Gommecourt. Fricourt, Mametz, La Boiselle are the places where the chief successes have been gained. North of Gommecourt the whole line is also in a state of activity, thus preventing the enemy from being able to concentrate his attention on the defence of the sector where the chief offensive is being directed.

POST-WAR SUGAR SCHEME.

EXCLUDING ENEMY IMPORTS FOR YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.

The Australian Premier Mr. Hughes sailed on June 24th. Before his departure he participated in a deputation to Mr. Bonar Law at which he urged that the Imperial Government should adopt a sugar scheme prohibiting the import of enemy sugar for five years after the war and after that subjecting it to a general tariff plus 50 per cent. surtax; imposing a general tariff on neutral sugar with a surtax for neutrals who declined to reciprocate with the Empire; conceding the Allies a preference not exceeding 12½ per cent. of the general tariff; granting Empire sugar a preference of 50 per cent. and granting a bonus to stimulate the growth of home sugar.

QUARTERLY REVENUE RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.

The revenue for the past quarter amounted to £72,682,998, an increase of £21,885,862 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

GENL. TOWNSHEND AND HIS OPPONENT.

SCHOOL FRIENDS IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
GRAHAM'S TOWN, June 30.

A private letter from a British colonel in Mesopotamia states that the Turkish commander before Kut el Amara and General Townshend immediately recognised each other as school friends in France.

MISS LLOYD GEORGE ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.

The engagement is announced between Captain T. G. Evans, I.M.S., and Miss Olwen Elizabeth, the elder daughter of Mr. Lloyd George.

SIR WILLIAM BISSET'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.

Sir William Bisset is in a critical condition.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE COMMENCES.

(Continued from page 7.)

for a week as compared with one for a month before the advance on Loos. But the shorter duration was more than compensated for by intensity. Correspondents agree that there has been nothing equal to it hitherto on the British front.

New British trenchmortars firing 35 shots a minute and employed immediately prior to the infantry advance have been particularly destructive, smashing entanglements and wrecking trenches. The German front here forms a great bulge into the territory held by the British. Its southern end rests on the Somme which is a formidable river from the military standpoint because it breaks into many channels flowing through a broad marsh which in places has not been surveyed. The country itself consists of rounded chalk hills and is densely wooded.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, June 30.

Heavy intermittent rain has not facilitated the work of the artillery, but reports of prisoners and aerial observers show that its destructive effects have been terrible.

"The Times" representative at Headquarters says:—"The ground is deep in mud and the trenches are waterlogged. We have nowhere attempted to hold and consolidate the ground won. Our object has been to inflict local losses."

HIGHLAND LIGHT IMFANTRY'S BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

LONDON, June 30.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters says that the troops are in the highest spirits as the result of activity following on winter inaction and are very keen to make rushes against the enemy trenches.

Troops officially mentioned as doing especially well include the Australians, Lancashire Fusiliers, Liverpools, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

A brilliant exploit was that of the "Highland Light's" who pierced the enemy front at Vermelles and after a prodigal employment of bayonets and grenades and various fancy weapons, brought back forty-six prisoners and two machine-guns. Only two Highlanders were wounded.

RAIDING PARTIES ACTIVE ON WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, July 1.

The British communiqué says: Our patrols, reconnoitring and raiding parties continue active on the whole front. They entered German trenches at many points and captured some prisoners. A strong party south of Neuve Chapelle penetrated to the German support line.

We successfully exploded a mine at night south of the Auchy La Bassee road and occupied the crater. The enemy, under cover of a heavy bombardment, attempted a raid in the same neighbourhood, but were driven back by a fusillade. The enemy exploded, without result, mines north-west of Ecurie and about Hohenzollern and Givenchy.

The weather, yesterday, was unfavourable for aerial work. In one of the few air combats an enemy aeroplane was driven down with the engine damaged.

German heavy artillery was active during the day between Souchez and Hohenzollern.

HEAVY ARTILLERY DUEL.

AMSTERDAM, June 30.

A Berlin telegram says that a heavy artillery duel is proceeding from La Bassee to the Meuse.

NEW GERMAN BATTERIES.

LONDON, June 30.

The "Echo Belge" states that the Germans are bringing up to the western front new batteries with long range and especially heavy calibre.

CASEMENT APPEALS.

BAILEY ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.

Sir Roger Casement will be hanged.

After the sentence was passed Casement made a long statement in which he declared that his offence was putting Ireland first. He should have been tried by an Irish jury.

Bailey was then charged with high treason. He pleaded 'not guilty' and the Chief Justice directed the jury to return a verdict of 'not guilty.' Bailey was then discharged.

UNINTERNED ENEMIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

22,000 STILL AT LARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Mr. Herbert Samuel stated in the House of Commons that there were 22,000 uninterned enemies here. After deducting 10,000 women, 4,000 "unredeemed" Italians, 60 Czechs, Poles, Armenians and other nationalities forcibly held under the enemy rule and 1,500 aged over seventy, the remainder had all been exempted for some special reason. Some 800 or 900 resided in prohibited areas, but their permits had all been granted in consultation with the naval and military authorities. As, however, the public was nervous on the matter he had appointed Col. Alan Sykes and Sir Louis Dane as commissioners for reviewing the permits.

OVERSEAS CONTRACTS.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF BRITISH FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 1.

Mr. Runciman has appointed a committee to prepare a detailed scheme for meeting the financial needs of British firms after the war especially in connection with large overseas contracts. Lord Farringdon will be Chairman.

LORD KITCHENER'S ESTATE.

SWORN AT £171,420.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.

Lord Kitchener's estate has been sworn at £171,420. He bequeathed two hundred pounds each to six members of his personal staff, including General Birdwood, all his lands and estates in East Africa to Colonel Fitzgerald, who was drowned in the Hampshire, and the bulk of the property, including Broome Park, to Commander Kitchener, his nephew.

LORD KITCHENER'S BEQUESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.

Lord Kitchener bequeathed two hundred sterling each to Colonels F. Maxwell and Oswald Fitzgerald and a thousand to Colonel Henry Kitchener, twenty thousand in trust to Lord Kitchener's nephew Henry Kitchener and five thousand in trust to his half-sister Letita.

His swords of honour and other gifts from public bodies devolve as heirlooms in settled estates.

FAMOUS RECRUITING LETTER

OLD FOR SIX THOUSAND POUNDS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 30.

Lord Kitchener's letter calling for three hundred thousand recruits for the new armies has sold for six thousand pounds for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mr. Fenwick Harrison is presenting it to the nation.

IMPERIAL WAR PURCHASES IN CANADA.

FURTHER CREDIT OF £5,000,000 AVAILABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
OTTAWA, June 30.

After conferring with Canadian bankers, the Minister of Finance has cabled to the Imperial Government, that a further credit of five millions sterling is immediately available for the purchase of munitions and supplies in Canada, Imperial Treasury Bills being held as collateral security.

Advances of thirty millions have now been found in Canada to enable the Imperial Government to meet war contracts.

CALCUTTA TERRORIST TRAGEDY.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

CULPRITS MAKE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Mr. Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent, Intelligence Branch of the C.I.D., was shot and mortally injured in Bhowanipore at 6-30 this evening by a party of five Bengali young men. An orderly, who attempted to seize one of the gang, was shot in the leg. The Deputy Superintendent died an hour later in the hospital. The cartridges were of the Mauser type.

LATER.

On Friday evening a police assassination took place in Calcutta just to the south of the Maidan. The following are the full details:—As Mr. Basanta Kumar Chatterjee Deputy Superintendent in the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal C.I.D., was proceeding on a bicycle on his way home from his office at about 6-30 p.m. followed by an armed orderly also on bicycle he was met by five young Bengali youths who rushed up from the side of Sambhunath Pandit's Road. Three attacked Mr. Chatterjee, and two the orderly. The Deputy Superintendent was mortally shot before he could use his own weapon. The orderly caught one of the youths by the neck, but before he could draw his weapon he also was shot twice in the leg and fell off his bicycle. The five youths ran away to the east across Russa Road and a crowd followed them at a short distance. They were scattered when shots were fired at them. A constable who was on duty at the place also followed the running youths but had to give up the pursuit when he was fired at He, however, at once went to the Alexandra Court and telephoned to the Bhawanipore Police Station. The five men ran down Elgin Road and turned into a side lane after which they were lost sight of. In a short time the Bhawanipore police investigating staff arrived followed by the Commissioner of Police and other police officers. The constable was removed to Sambhunath Pandit's Hospital and the Deputy Superintendent to the General Hospital. It was found that the latter had received mortal wounds in the head and body. There was no taxi-cab used by the perpetrators of the outrage. The cartridges picked up were of the familiar mauser type.

LATER.

The Deputy Superintendent died at 7-45 p.m. this evening in the Presidency General Hospital.

FUNERAL.

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The funeral took place this afternoon of the late Mr. Basanta Kumer Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was shot dead yesterday in Calcutta by anarchists. The funeral was attended by Mr. J. G. Cumming C.S., on special duty, and a number of officers of the Bengal and Calcutta Police.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S CONDOLENCE.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communiqué:—His Excellency the Governor in Council has heard with deep regret that a loyal and devoted servant of Government, Mr. Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, holder of the King's Medal, Deputy Superintendent, in the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investgation Department, Bengal, has lost his life at the hands of assassins. It was only recently that his Excellency had the privilege of communicating high commendation of the Secretary of State on the unflinching courage shown by the officers of the police in Bengal who are engaged in combating anarchy. The zeal and pluck shown by the deceased officer whose life had already been twice attempted, in performing his duties, irrespective of the danger involved must furnish an inspiring example to his brother officers engaged in the same hazardous work. The Governor in Council desires to convey to the bereaved family of the late officer his deep condolence in their loss.

DACOITY IN EAST BENGAL.

LOOT OF RS. 43,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

After a long period of quiescence there was another case of political dacoity in Faridpur district. On June 9th a gang of five or six young men, their ages ranging between 21 and 25 years, broke into the house of a wealthy resident of the village of Dhanakati in Faridpur district, broke open the safes and disappeared with a sum stated to be Rs. 43,000 mainly in Government currency notes They were armed with revolvers and guns and had their faces painted red. They referred to one another by numbers and on the sound of a whistle they gathered together at the end of the loot and escaped. The only resistance against their operations was offered by an armed Daffadar who fired once but was unable to say whether anybody was hit. No arrests have been made.

SYRIAM FIRE AT RANGOON.

ESTIMATE LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 1.

The official report by the agents of the Burmah Oil Co describes the Syriam fire as a small one 30,000 gallons of benzine out of 48,000 in three tanks having been destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known. The occurrence in no way effects the process. The fire was put out on Friday.

PRESS ACT AND CONSOLIDATION BILL.

POONA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 1.

At a public meeting held in Kirloskar Theatre, Poona City, this evening the Hon. Mr. Kamat presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the citizens of Poona in public meeting assembled extremely regret the introduction into Parliament of the Indian Consolidation Act Amendment Bill, a measure of a highly controversial character, at the present juncture, when by common consent acute controversies should be hushed and free criticism is likely to be misunderstood. That this meeting is strongly of opinion that the Bill as a whole is objectionable, retrograde and detrimental to the best interests of the people and protests especially against that clause which empowers the supreme and even the local legislature in India to deprive the subjects by legislation of the natural right they have so long enjoyed and so highly valued under British rule to test the validity and justice of any act done by the executive Government in that proper tribunal of the Realm, is seriously apprehensive that the exercise of such extensive powers is likely to affect the interests of the people injuriously under the present constitution of the legislative councils.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpe proposed and Messrs. Bhopatkar. Limaye and S. R. Paranjpe supported the resolution.

(2) That this meeting of the citizens of Poona is emphatically of opinion that the Indian Press Act of 1910, should be repealed at the earliest possible moment as it is entirely antagonistic to the liberal traditions of British rule which the Indians have learned to cherish as their own and as it seriously interferes with free discussion of public questions and criticism of Government measures.

Prof. Kale proposed the resolution and Messrs. S. G. Lavate and K. A. Ghaswala seconded it

(3) That this public meeting of the citizens of Poona regards with profound regret and disapproval the removal of the Poona Training College for Women outside the city and requests the Government to order its immediate restoration to the city as such removal has caused great inconvenience to students and their guardians, is likely to imperil the usefulness of the only institution of its kind in Maharashtra and is calculated to retard the progress of female education which is a vital need of the country in these days.

That this meeting is further of opinion that the general supervision over the institution should be in the hands of Indians of position and culture, that the superintendent and the staff should as far as possible be suitable and qualified Indian ladies and that in general the institution should be conducted in consonance with the sentiments and feelings of the people for whose benefit the institution is intended.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar proposed, and Mesdames Kashibai Kanitkar and Yamunaba Bhat seconded and supported the resolution.

NEW MEDICAL DEGREE IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1,

The United Provinces Government have decided to establish a new medical degree or diploma to be termed "Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Agra" and roughly equivalent to the L.M. & S. degree of Lahore and Calcutta. The course of study will extend to five years at the Agra Medical School. The controlling board appointed by the Government, called the United Provinces State Board of Medical Examinations, will regulate the examination and will be composed of Inspectors-General of civil hospitals, Principal Lucknow Medical College, two professors, Major Sprawson and Dr. C. M. De and two private practitioners Dr. Ranjit Singh of Allahabad and Dr. Chdedar of Lucknow. For this purpose the staff of the Agra School will be strengthened by appointment of an Assistant Principal and additional lecturers and other reforms will be carried out, but owing to war the principal changes will await the return of more normal conditions.

RESERVED CARRIAGES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In the public interest, I would request you to be so kind as to give publicity to the following, through the medium of your widely-read paper.

At page 140 Vol. V of the Sind Law Report the case of Mathradas Ramchandra v. Secretary of State for India has been reported wherein it has been held that a board, specifying "Reserved for Europeans and Eurasians" put upon a third class compartment of a railway carriage is illegal, as there is no provision in law made for such undue preference; and the learned judge further held that an action would lie against the person who had dragged the Indian gentleman out of the said reserved compartment and not against the railway company. Many Indian gentlemen are until now under the impression that such a reservation is justified under existing laws, but after all it has been found to be nothing short of a myth and any one can take advantage of the Court's decision and put it in practice whenever there is occasion of inconvenience or discomfort in travelling.

In the event of any opposition the gentleman or any person exercising this right ought to communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the Railway Passengers' Grievances, Fort, Bombay, for any guidance or help he may be in need of.—Yours, etc.

KHIMJEE BHARMAL.

Wadi-Bunder, Mandvi,

Bombay, June 29.

DARING DACOITY IN CALCUTTA.

RAID BY TEN ARMED BENGALIS.

VICTIM'S LUCKY PLEA.

A political dacoity which had in it all the elements of a picture theatre melodrama was committed in Calcutta last Monday night, says the "Statesman," and once again the robbers appear to have got clear away. Ten Bengalis, armed with revolvers and daggers, raided the house of an Eastern Bengal zemindar in Gopi Mohun Roy's Lane, off Grey Street, and by threatening the residents at the point of the revolver, obtained possession of their keys, looted three iron safes, and departed richer by Rs. 11,375 than when they came.

The dacoits were quite evidently men of the student class, their ages ranging from 18 to 23, and they carried through their nefarious errand with the utmost coolness, despite the fact that the house they raided is within 250 yards of the Kumartoli outpost of the Shampookur thana. A drizzling rain was falling at the time and there were very few people about, when the ten Bengalis marched into the courtyard of the house, which is in the occupation of Upendra Mohun Pal Chowdhury, zemindar of Lohajung, Dacca district, who has a banking business in Calcutta. Living also in the house were four relations of the occupier named Gour Charan Talukdar, Heramba Chandra Pal Chowdhury, Debendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, and Sham Lal Kundu.

INTERRUPTED CARD PARTY.

That the dacoits were well acquainted with the geography of the house was very evident. Directly they got inside, one of them went to a switch and turned off the electric light at the gate. Then he and one other man took up their positions at the gate, while the others went into the house, where they divided into two parties of four, one party going upstairs, and the other raiding the downstairs rooms.

Downstairs Heramba Pal Chowdhury and Gour Talukdar have separate office rooms, and as it happened both had friends in playing cards. The games of cards in each room were dramatically interrupted by the simultaneous entry of two young men, who without a word produced revolvers and pointed them at the heads of the startled card players. Then one of the young men spoke. "Don't speak a word," said he, and the "held-up" group noticed that he spoke with the accent of a man from East Bengal; "if you do you will be dead men." The other dacoit closed the windows, drew the blinds, and then the man with the revolver demanded the keys of the safe. The programme gone through in both rooms was exactly the same, an indication that the melodramatic scene had been planned out and well rehearsed before hand. In each room, too, the result was the same. The terror-stricken tenant handed over his keys, and the dacoits helped themselves to Rs. 5,600 from the safe in Gour Talukdar's room (Rs. 3,000 in Rs. 1,000 currency notes, and the rest in small notes and cash); and Rs. 5,100 from the room of Heramba Pal Chowdhury (all in cash and hundred rupee notes.)

A LUCKY PLEA.

In the meantime similar scenes had been enacted in the upstairs room, but here the haul of the robbers was nothing like so big. The owner of the house was sitting quietly smoking when two dacoits interrupted his meditations with a demand, backed by a loaded revolver, for his keys. He was luckier than his tenants for his plea that his cashier had gone out taking the key with him was accepted. The two raiders debated whether they should break open the safe or not, but finally decided not to do so, and after questioning servants as to whether the cashier was really out they joined the two youths who were looting the other room. Here Debendra Nath Pal Chowdhury and Sham Lal Kundu had a joint safe. Both were in the room when the robbers entered and delivered up the keys when asked to do so. From this safe Rs. 675 was taken.

Then the dacoits left the house, each couple warning the people they had robbed that if they left the house in less than ten minutes they would be shot dead. It afterwards transpired that the party split up on getting out of the house. Three went to the south towards Grey Street, three others went to Obhoy Charan Mitter's Lane, where a black-painted motor car is stated to have been waiting and to have immediately driven off with the three men: and the other four walked away to the east towards Chitpore Road. They were in the house altogether about ten minutes.

UNDISGUISED ROBBERS.

The residents remained quiet in the house for seven minutes, and then emerged to find the dacoits all gone. The police were informed, and very soon Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Lowman, Mr. Tegart, Rai Sahib Purna Chandra Lahiri and a big force of constables were on the scene.

By this time, of course the robbers had vanished, and no clue to their identity or whereabouts had been found up to a late hour on Tuesday morning. The dacoits did not wear masks or any kind of disguise, and if caught would no doubt be easily recognised by their victims.

Reproduced from "The Statesman."

THE SCENE OF THE DACOITY.

ATTAREEKHAT RECRUITMENT RIOT CASE.

SENTENCES ON CLERKS AND COOLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TEZPUR, (Assam) July 1.

Mr. Jackson, Deputy Commissioner of Dairung, delivered judgment to-day in the Attareekhat riot case which arose out of the presence of four sepoys in the Attareekhat market who were recruiting for the Army. This market is held in the land of the Attareekhat Tea Estate of which Mr Catto was the Superintendent. Mr. Copeland, Assistant Recruiting Officer, was to recruit 16,000 men from the whole of Assam and he employed several sepoys for the purpose. The case for the prosecution was that the tea garden managers were against the recruitment of coolies for the army. On the 6th March last four sepoys employed by Mr. Copeland came to the Attareekhat Market and secured four recruits when the clerks and the coolies of the estate came and assaulted the sepoys. Twenty-two men were arrested after police investigation, of whom seven were released and fifteen sent up for trial. These consisted of seven clerks and eight coolies of the estate. The Magistrate acquitted one cooly and convicted the rest of rioting. Of the seven clerks, two were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two to eighteen months' and the remaining three to fifteen, nine and four months' respectively. Of the coolies one was sentenced to three months', another to two months and the remaining five to one month each.

THE ARAB REBELLION.

CALCUTTA MUSSULMANS SUPPORT MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Mussulmans of Calcutta assembled at a meeting to-day under the Presidency of the Most Reverend Imam of the Jamad Nakhoda Mosque placed on record their deep gratitude to the Council of the All-India Moslem League and the Mussulmans of Lucknow and Moulana Abdul Bari of the Farangi Mahal in condemning the action of the Arab rebels headed by the Shareef of Mecca, whose outrageous conduct may jeopardise the safety and sanctity of the sacred places of Islam in the Hedjaz and Mesopotamia and also condeming them and their sympathisers as enemies of Islam.

The meeting further placed on record that the so-called Calcutta telegrams that appeared in the up-country journals and also in the "Statesman" of the 25th ultimo that the Mussulmans of Calcutta were delighted, were quite unfounded.

EXTENSION OF AMBULANCE WORK IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 1.

As a result of a recent Government resolution addressed to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, ambulance work has been taken in hand in over thirty districts in Burma. Two fifths of every member's subscription claimed by the Indian Council would be remitted to it through the Burma Centre in Rangoon by various branches.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND WAR ECONOMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 30.

The prize distribution of the schools conducted by the Depressed Classes Mission Society was held to-day in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor in distributing the prizes, said:—

I know that a word of encouragement is very necessary in these days, for the war and the need for stringent economy which it has brought in its train, has naturally produced feelings of disappointment to all those who are actively working for the progress of our people in the various departments of public life. I can readily understand how keen that feeling of disappointment must be to all zealous workers in this Mission, who after receiving that generous gift of land from the Poona Municipality, the handsome donation from the Maharaja Holkar and a promise of substantial assistance from the Government had high hopes that you would be even now in a fair way to completing those buildings which are so necessary for the educational progress of the children under your care. But I beg of you not to allow that disappointment to discourage you in your efforts for these children, but to go steadily on your way, with the full knowledge that, when this terrible war is over and victory is won, you will find both Government and the many friends of your Mission ready and anxious to forward in a practical spirit the important undertaking which you have in hand.

GRANTS TO SOCIETY'S ESTABLISHMENTS.

You have referred in your address to what you express as some difficulty of interpretation of certain orders which were issued by Government with regard to the rate of grants to your educational establishments. I do not think that this is the proper occasion for me to go into the matter, though I am glad that you have brought it to my notice. While I understand, however, that this difficulty of interpretation has been the subject of correspondence between yourselves and the Director of Public Instruction, if you still have any doubt on the particular point I would urge you by seeking a personal interview either with him or my honourable colleague, Mr. Chaubal, to make your representation to them, and I can guarantee that from both you will receive a friendly and sympathetic hearing.

There is one other point in your address to which you make special reference and as to which I would say a few words. It is with regard to the laudable desire on the part of members of the Depressed Classes for the opportunity of giving their services on military duty in the Imperial armies of his Majesty the King-Emperor. You are all aware that all military matters are entirely in the hands of the Government of India and that all such decisions must rest with them. I can only add that I personally readily sympathise with their aspirations to serve in the fighting ranks, and am glad to know that they are doing good work for the Empire in the non-combatant services.

C. P. WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF WORK.

LADY ROBERTSON'S FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 1.

Subscriptions received by Lady Robertson for the purposes of war relief up to the end of June amount to Rs. 66,384; the expenditure including Rs. 8,000 for comforts for troops and Rs. 1,500 remitted to the Red Cross Depot at Busrah, amounts to 50,050. Lady Robertson has received a large number of letters from officers commanding various units and from the hospital-ship Vita, thanking her and the Central Provinces war Relief Committee for the gifts.

TRIBAL RAIDS INTO SIND.

ADVANCE PARTY ATTACKED

CAPTAIN HENDERSON SHOT DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

Owing to a series of raids into Sind from Jhalawar the political agent of Kelat proceeded recently under a strong escort into the Mougal country to restore order and effect a settlement. Intelligence has now been received that an advance party of the escort was attacked in a jungle near Wadh, the headquarters of the Mougal tribe, and that Captain Henderson of the 101st Hazara Pioneers was shot dead and Captain Pargeter R.A., a jamadar and a sepoy were severely wounded. The party drove off the tribesmen and returned to the camp with the dead and wounded. The tribesmen lost twenty-seven killed and doubtless many wounded.

THEFT OF PROVISIONS AND HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

THREE MORE ARRESTS.

In connection with the theft of goods belonging to the Supply and Transport Department from the Alexandra Dock, one more man named Victor Baptista, has been arrested.

On Saturday he was placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to custody.

TWO SERGEANTS CHARGED.

It is understood that in connection with the alleged theft from the Alexandra Docks of military stores belonging to the Supply and Transport Corps, already reported, two more arrests have been made by Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Jeffries of the C. I. D.

The total number of arrests thus comes to seven.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Sergeants Guest and Earl, of the Supply and Transport Corps, were charged by Superintendent Sullivan whose application for a remand was granted.

4 PER CENT CONVERSION LOAN OF 1916-17.

OVER SIX CRORES SUBSCRIBED.

The following is the result of the allotment of the loan advertised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of the 8th June, 1916 (exclusive of applications received through the Post Office). The aggregate amount of valid application is Rs. 6,35,11,500. The above applications have been accepted in full.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The persistent agitation of Railway zoolum in "The Chronicle" has created such widespread interest in the question that it is impossible to take up the day's papers without coming across a good many articles and letters on the much-vexed question. In a recent issue, "The Commonweal" says:—

"The complaints regarding overcrowding are increasing in Madras. During the week every newspaper has drawn prominent attention to it. All reports agree that the situation is accentuated by the way in which railway officials handle it. We wonder whether this chorus of condemnation has reached the ears of the Railway Board which is under the impression that no such miseries fall to the lot of the third-class passengers. Meanwhile the evil is growing more intense and widespread."

The Railway Board has been siding with the railway companies and shielding their misdeeds against third-class passengers. I appeal to the Indian press to recognise this fact, and to give up for ever the hope of receiving any real help from the Railway Board in the campaign against overcrowding and other zoolum.

The greatest service which the Indian press can do to the nation is to agitate for (i) the State management of all the railways owned by the State, (ii) the State ownership and State management of all the railways which are at present owned and managed by the companies, and (iii) the construction, ownership and management of all new railways by the State.

The management by companies has been doing an immense harm to our trades and industries and has been the "sole" cause of Railway zoolum. Railway zoolum is as old as the railway companies. The companies have been working on the principle that the greater the zoolum on third-class passengers, the greater the prosperity of the companies. The companies will always adhere to this principle. The Indian press must awaken to the fact that it is idle to talk of the deliverance of third-class passengers so long as the management of the railways is left in the hands of the gold-thirsty sharks It is high time the Indian press agitated for the State management of all the railways.—Yours, etc.,

D. MANILAL.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too;

So are many in all stages of intellectuality

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

Why?

—Overheat the body and burden the digestion with wines and 'cups' when Horlick's is equally palatable and far more beneficial.

—You will like this clean, satisfying drink because it is 'quite different' from all others, gives no trouble to make, and is wonderfully re-vivifying.

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FOR the Best ICE CREAM, use

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A purely vegetable product which makes **ICE CREAM** smoother and firmer and also increases its volume. Prevents the formation of icy crystals. No eggs necessary.

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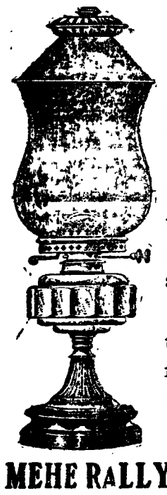

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HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 746.

16-16-1437-15.—Little & Co., Wilfred Rycroft Padgett, v. Jamshedji Hormusji Chothia, Payne & Co.

M 46-15.—Amin & D, Khimji Assur Virji, v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

58-15-146-15.—Little & Co., The Texas Co., v. The Bombay Banking Co., Ld., in Liquidation & anr, Matu J & M.

67-15-195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors, v. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath & ors, Edg G W & Co.,

2-16-818-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jasraj Krishna, v. J. R. Miller, M B Chothia.

4-16-685-15.—G B Pandya for a pauper, Mogul Hussan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

5-16-546-15.—J A Valles, Longin De Mello, v. Tahilram Girdharedas & anr, Jam R. & D.

6-16-1048-15.—Mulji & Tha, Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, v. Messrs. Panachand Dosa & Sons, a firm, Patell & Ez.

8-16-1257-15.—Ard H D & Co., S Nassiruddin & Co., a firm, v. S Mahomed Omer H Mahomed Hassan, a firm, Payne & Co.

12-16-691-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Venkata Rao Sethupatty, v. Khimji Assur Virji, Payne & Co.

18-16-30-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kaikhusru Bejonji Nanabhoy Capadia, v. Shirinbai Bejonji Capadia, & ors, Wadia G & Co., Kanga & S.

19-16-1031-15.—Maneck D & Co, for a pauper, Florence I. Cabral, v. Augustine Razario Siqueira, In person.

21-16-203-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, v. Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand, a firm, Motichand & Co.

22-16-1136-15.—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Abco, v. Khatuhai, Payne & Co.

24-16-1396-14.—Matu J & M, Birdichand Jivraj, v The Standard Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

25-16-451-15.—Payne & Co., Gulamali Mulla Abdullali, v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Captain & V.

26-16-653-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jillubai, widow, & ors, Cap. & V, D. J. Mantri.

10-16-711-15.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Prier De Saone & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

11-16-775-15.—Ard H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Tullockchand Hookamchand, a firm, Jehangir M & S.

28-16-1267-14.—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig, & anr, Ard H D & Co.

27-16-692-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Vencata Rao Sethupatty & anr, v. Khimji Assur Virji & ors, Payne & Co.

22-16-83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

1042-14.—Daph F & D, Narandas Lalchand, a firm, v. Panachand Harilal, & ors, Moti & D, Mans H M & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez., Ebji Umersey, a firm, v. W & A Graham & Co., a firm, & anr, Craigie B & C, Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 642-2313-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez, Part Heard, 9-10-15.

994-15.—C P D'Cunha, Carolina dos Santos, widow, v. Dominic Jooseph Pinto and ors, Captain and V, C P De Cunha, Part Heard, 1-7-16.

213-13.—Edg G W & Co., Shanalal Lallubhai Banker, a firm, v. S B Tom, Craigie B & C, as Part Heard, 24-6-16.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chitnis M and K, Part Heard, 24-6-16.

933-15.—Subnis & G, Ramchandra Vishwanath Divadkar, v. Shantaram Vishwanth Divadkar, & ors., Ard H D & Co., Part Heard 19-6-16.

1376-15.—Jeh S M & H, Navroji Kavasji Ghorkhodoo, v. Ardesir Kawasji Patill, Mulla & Mulla, Part Heard, 17-6-16.

S C 572-16.—Mancher & N, Mayaram Mahjdhar Jain & anr, v. Purchotam Hari Ranade & anr, M V Gokhale.

1389-15.—Dik Dh & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, v. Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jeh M & S, Dik Dh & P.

179-15.—Captain & V., Birdichand Auraj, a firm, v. Nensukhdas Shivarayen, a firm, Madh K & C.

25-16.—Dubash & Co., Shah Dhanrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, v. Bai Ratanbai, widow, Wadia G & Co.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm, v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M B Chothia.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji &

THEFT, ROBBERY,

AND

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THE SAFE DEPOSIT,

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR.

ACCUSED FINED RS 100.

The case before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, in which Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Lalu Ramcharan, a chauffeur in the service of Mr. Framroze A. Vakil, with driving a motor car at a speed which, considering the traffic at the time in question, was characterised as rash, was disposed of on Saturday afternoon.

The accused was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader.

The prosecution alleged that on the 23rd May about 5-30 p.m. the accused was driving his employer's car along Esplanade Road towards Bori Bunder and knocked down near the Floral Fountain, Mr. C. J. Cook Inspector, Municipal Health Department, who was then supervising some work there. The car was pulled up and the injured man was taken to St. George's Hospital where he expired shortly after.

Mr. Keshav Malsey, an officer in the Traffic and Claims Department of the Tramway Company, and a witness for the prosecution stated in his evidence that the accused was driving the car at a speed of between ten and twelve miles an hour. Mr. Cook, when he was knocked down, was looking towards the west and became unconscious immediately he fell.

The House Surgeon of the E. G. Hospital, Dr. Gonsalves was of opinion that death was perhaps due to fracture of the skull. Cross-examined he said that there was no visible injury to the skull. He also added that the deceased was one-eyed and was heavy-built and that a shock produced by a fall, might cause death if the heart was weak.

Mr. Framroze A. Vakil, the owner, who was in the car with his brother Mr. Jehangir, at the time of the accident, said that the accused was very carefully driving the car. The witness saw the deceased first go towards the Telegraph Office and then turn back confused on seeing the car.

The chauffeur did all he could to avoid an accident and save the deceased by first turning to the right and then to the left but the slight touch of the mudguard knocked the deceased down. The wheel did not pass over him.

The Magistrate added a charge against the accused of having caused death by rash and negligent driving. In giving his decision subsequently he said he believed the statement of Mr. Framroze wholly but the evidence of Mr. Malsey, an experienced traffic inspector, showed that the speed at which the car was going was 10 to 12 miles per hour. Considering that the traffic was usually heavy near the Floral Fountain about half-past five in the evenings, the Magistrate thought the speed was excessive. However, seeing that the driver did all he could to avert the catastrophe and stopped at once and was certified to have been a careful driver for 10 years past he would inflict on him a fine of Rs. 100, the whole of which amount was to be paid to the widow of the deceased.

ROBBED BY A "FRIEND."

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Chapman charged Jamnadas Jutha, a Hindu, with having stolen Rs. 200 in currency notes, a gold watch worth Rs. 60 and some cash belonging to a Mahomedan named Gulamhussein Haji Ismail. The evidence stated that on the evening of the 16th June, the accused and the complainant, both went out for a drive in a hack victoria and the latter got "tipsy." The accused made the most of his favourable opportunity and possessing himself of his companion's valuables, slunk away when the "gharrywalla's" attention was diverted.

The driver latterly saw his fare drunk and in an unstable condition and took him to the Princess Street Police Station.

On Friday morning about 3-30 the accused passing along Esplanade Road, encountered a policeman challenging him. The accused's person being searched the missing property was discovered on him.

The Magistrate finding the accused guilty, sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhai K & G.

666-15.—Vachhad & Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shioharayen Baldeodas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

187-15.—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hassanalli Tyaballi and anr, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madh K & C, Mirza D, Part Heard, 22-6-16.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors. Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, (in liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

93-16.—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibram Sulleman, Payne & Co.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Sherinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

82-16—Little & Co., Arshabai and anr. v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edg. G W & Co.
Broacha v. Kaluram Ramsukh a

1229-15—Payne & Co., Shapurji Burjoji firm Dik Dh & P Pandia & Co.

243-16.—Kharas & Co., for a pauper, Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai, widow,

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, S M & Co.

410-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji & Co., a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors submit the audited Home accounts, comprising the Stockholders' Revenue Account and Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 31st March last, and also the detailed accounts of the working of the railways in India for the six months ended 30th September, 1915. For the half-year ended 31st March last the detailed accounts prepared in India are not completed until the end of May and cannot therefore be included in this report, but will be presented at the General Meeting to be held in Decembebr, 1916. The main results have, however, been cabled from India.

The total length of the railways worked by the Company was 3,727.30 miles as at 30th September, 1915.

CAPITAL.

There has been no change since the last Report in the amount of stock raised by the Company, which remains at £2,000,000 Capital Stock and £1,000,000 of 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock. These amounts having been raised and expended prior to 1st January, 1912, are merged in the agreed-on capitalisations of the undertaking as at 31st December, 1911, viz., Secretary of State's Capital, £28,000,000 Preferred and £10,500,000 Deferred, and Company's Capital, £2,000,000 Preferred together with £1.000,000 Debenture Stock.

With regard to Capital expenditure since 31st December, 1911, the total incurred up to 30th September, 1915, including suspense accounts but excluding payments on account of liabilities incurred prior to 1st January, 1912, has amounted to Rs. 4,49,87,633, as shown in Statement No. IV. The funds to meet this outlay have been advanced by the Government to the extent of Rs. 4,29,77,633, and by the Company to the extent of Rs. 20,10,000, and these amounts constitute temporary additions to the Preferred Capital of the Secretary of State and of the Company, respectively.

Details of the Capital Expenditure charged off during the half-year ended 30th September, 1915, under the main heads of accounts are given in statement No. V., the totals being Rs. 33,28,670 for the Broad Gauge and Rs. 6,75,578 for the Metre Gauge, of which Rs. 9,66,544 and Rs 3,38,241, respectively, are on account of rolling stock.

RESULTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR.

Coaching traffic shows a decrease of Rs 3,26,102 on the broad gauge and of Rs. 1,64,086 on the metre gauge; goods traffic, an increase of Rs. 9,98,957 on the former and of Rs. 5,82,362 on the latter; sundries, a decrease of Rs. 2,36,635 on the broad gauge and an increase of Rs. 40,077 on the metre gauge; and telegraph, a decrease of Rs. 693 on the former and an increase of Rs. 2,182 on the latter.

The decrease of Rs. 3,26,102 in the passenger traffic for the Broad Gauge is due partly to falling off in Third Class Passenger Traffic, both Ordinary and Troops, and partly to smaller receipts from the carriage of Luggage, Military Horses and Parcels, and from the haulage of Troop Trains. The decrease of Rs. 1,64,086 on the Metre Gauge is chiefly due to a falling off in Passenger Traffic, mainly First and Third Class.

The increase of Rs. 9,98,957 in the goods traffic on the Broad Gauge was chiefly in General Merchandise, the commodities showing the most improvement being Cotton and Grain and Pulse. The increase of Rs. 5,82,362 on the Metre Gauge was almost wholly in General Merchandise, the commodities most largely contributing being Cotton, Grain and Pulse, Oil Seeds and Salt.

The number of train miles run was 3,073,972 on the Broad-gauge and 3,826,043 on the Metre-gauge, as compared with 3,134,028 on the former, and 3,928,010 on the latter, in the corresponding period of 1914.

RESULTS FOR THE WHOLE YEAR 1915-16.

As stated in paragraph 1, the detailed accounts for the second half of the year cannot be published in this Report, but the main results of working have been cabled from India, and are shown in the following statement with those of the first half of the year.

With a large increase in Gross Earnings, there has been a considerable diminution of outlay on Working Expenses. Fuller explanation will be afforded in the next Report, but it may be stated generally that this is largely due to the curtailment of renewals and to the economies which have been effected during the year in compliance with the Board's instructions in deference to the financial injunctions of Government necessitated by the war. This curtailment, being mainly the postponement of necessary renewals, will of course operate in reduction of future net earnings.

The gross Earnings of Rs. 6,94,63,000 compare with Rs. 6,29,04,136 earned in the previous year and with Rs. 6,59,73,733 in 1913-14.

The total net earnings of the whole year 1915-16 amount to Rs. 3,65,04,000 (which compares with Rs. 2,98,40,000 earned in the previous year, and with Rs. 3,31,56,000 in 1913-14), and the share of surplus earnings accruing to the Company under the terms of the contract with the Government, in addition to the guaranteed interest, amounts after deduction of Indian Income Tax and also the amount due to the Provident Fund in respect of advances for Capital Expenditure made from that Fund, to a net sum of approximately Rs. 7,83,000. Of this the sum of Rs. 1,54,859 was received in December last as an interim payment of ½ per cent. on the Company's Capital, and was utilised in payment of the interim dividend to the Stockholders in January last. The balance now available is Rs. 6,28,000 which has produced £42,211 15s. 4d., which is subject to English Income Tax.

From this amount the Directors recommend the payment in July next of a final dividend of 1 per cent., together with a bonus of 10 per cent., making, including the guaranteed interest for the half-year of 1½ per cent., a total payment to the Stockholders in July next of 3 per cent. Including the interim dividend of 2 per cent. in January last, this makes a return of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock for the year 1915-16, and compares with a return of 4½ per cent. for the previous year, and with 4¾ per cent. for 1913-14. The balance, about £8,800, remaining after payment of income tax will go, as usual, to the credit of the Stockholders' Revenue Account.

Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., has been appointed Deputy Chairman with effect from 23rd March, 1916. Col. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., and Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., retire from the Board at this meeting, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Ernest Cooper, Auditor, also retires at this meeting, and offers himself for re-election.

INDIA AND THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The announcement made in your yesterday's issue that "it has been decided to requisition a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the Town Hall on Saturday the 8th July, to protest against the Government of India Consolidation Act Amendment Bill and urging that the measure should be dropped and the consideration of its provisions postponed until after the war" will I am sure be received with great delight by the eage-public of Bombay. I crave your permission, however, to suggest that a resolution should also be passed by the same meeting to express the feeling of deep disappointment felt by the whole of India at being unrepresented at the Economic Conference which met in Paris last month to evolve a policy of trade between the allied countries after the war. Further the resolution should ask for the representation of India through the Secretary of State for India and a capable Indian at the second meeting of the same Conference which is foreshadowed in a Paris cable of 28th instant and which is "to deal with more extensive measures."

As the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce has so aptly put it "it is with feelings of extreme disappointment if not alarm" that the Indian Press and the public "have noted the answers given in the negative by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India to the questions put by Colonel Yates and Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons" about India's representation in the Economic Conference. But perhaps there would not have been much room for such feelings if the English Ministers other than the Secretary for the Colonies had represented the whole of the British Empire. What has actually happended is that "while India which along with the Colonies has rendered yoeman's service on the battlefield of the Empire is left absolutely unrepresented at the Conference, the Colonies are not only represented but over-represented, which is indeed most grievous." It is necessary to look at the facts showing this over representation. While Mr. Chamberlain did not attend the Conference in any capacity Mr. Bonar Law who has, since the beginning of the war, showed over-zealous feelings on behalf of the Colonies, was present to safeguard their interests. Well could the matter have rested there. But Mr. Hughes, who was stumping over England to expedite the consideration of the great trade-questions which will arise after the war and who was openly treated with the greatest marks of confidence by Ministers, was nominated to represent the Colonies. It does not appear that Australia,—Mr. Hughes' own country,—and New Zealand, Canada and South Africa were consulted as to their willingness to be represented by him. Some news from Australia itself give indications to the contrary. This was considered enough for all Colonies except one, i.e., Canada which was asked to send a special representative to the Conference. Thus all Colonies had two and Canada three representatives to guard their interests, while India had not even one.

This by itself might appear a merely fancied political grievance based on India's theoretical equality with the Colonies. It is no shame though to a developing country that such an idea rankles in the minds of its sons. Besides, the studied exclusion of India "may well entitle us to inquire what hope have the people of this great country that their most vital interests on matters fiscal will be considered with anything like justice at the close of the war." Our anxiety, however, lies deeper. Nobody will deny that the Conference was convened to consider the economic policy of the Allies including the British Empire after the war. England alone is not the British Empire and therefore the relations of our Allies with England, as well as the different component parts of the Empire and incidently the internal economy of the Empire itself, must have been the subject matter of the discussion. It may also be assumed, though the resolutions have not been yet disclosed to us, that the decision of the Conference would affect in a manner, however direct or remote, the fiscal policy of India towards the other part of the Empire and the Allies. And who have taken part in determining this policy at the Conference? Representations of England and the Colonies but not of India.

The significance of this point requires to be carefully understood and realised. We have always asked, and especially during the last year and more, not only for a greater share in the internal government of the country but also for fiscal autonomy, i.e., the right of determining our financial relations with the other parts of the world, provided always that it should not be directly antagonistic to the interests of the Empire. India's fiscal policy has been till now largely dominated by the considerations of England's needs which we now want to be reduced to the smallest limits. But in this as many other matters our aspirations are sought to be set at naught. Not only is the fiscal policy of India with that of the other parts of the Empire to be determined before we can have any opportunity of obtaining fiscal autonomy. What is far more insulting and humiliating to us is that the Colonies of yesterday are to share with Great Britain the power of deciding India's fiscal policy. English interests alone ere now dominated our customs and tariffs. To these will now be added the multitudinous and by no means very light demands of the Colonies who have already heaped intolerable indignities upon us. India's economic fate was always controlled by the voice of Britain: it will now be at the mercy of that of the other Colonies also. One may well ask if this forbodes the new angle of vision brought about by India's loyalty.

The question for us, then, is, if we will submit to this added subordination without a protest. As patriots we are bound to express in no uncertain voice India's concern at being entirely unrepresented at the Economic Conference and resolutions and the memorials should issue forth from all the parts of India voicing that feeling. But we can do more. Firstly, we can ask that the resolutions passed by the Economic Conference may be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and the representative commercial bodies of this country for their opinion. Secondly and this is more important, we should ask with all the power that enlightened public opinion can command for representation at the next meetings of the Conference which are "to deal with more extensive measures."—Yours, etc.

I. K. YAJNIK.

Poona, June 30.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

KILLED.

Captain W. Pritchard, York and Lancasters.
Captain L H Sweet, Hampshires.
Lieut. G. D. Black, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. J C Hebblethwain, Artillery.
Lieut. M H O'Donovan, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A C Banks, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. D T Stevenson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. A H Thomas, Lancashire Fusiliers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J R Savage, Flying Corps.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut J H Vandenbergh, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E F Baxter, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J L Johnston, Leinsters.
Lieut. H C Kimber, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E C Fields, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED.

Captain C A Nisbet, Suffolks.

MISSING.

Captain O Price-Edwards, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J L Armstrong, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. T A Crossland, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Colonel H A Vernon, Kings Royal Rifles.
Major B M Vernon, Gloucesters.
Captain H S Attwater, Northamptons.
Captain A K Bird, Suffolks.
Captain N A Cockell, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain P D Holt, Liverpools.
Captain A O Hope, Coldstreams.
Captain A K Reid, Highland Lights.
Captain A C Taggart, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Captain A W Wales, Lincolns.
Lieut. M F Badcock, Gloucesters.
Lieut. F J Biggane, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. A W Chadwick, Hampshires.
Lieut. C V Clarke, Sussex.
Hon. H E Eaton, Grenadiers.
Lieut. R D Finlay, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. S E Walter, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A J Albon, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. L C Angstrom, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J F Chapman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H Latham, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W S Gavin, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. N H Gregory, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. S C Voyle, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. H Hall, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. H Strachan, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. T Hickman, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. H D Kemp, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. H L Kirke, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J A Moll, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. B Thornley, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E M Pullen, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. G Robertson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. A E Trimble, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The name of the following British Officer appears in casualty list No. 133, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. D R Montford, I.A.

The name of the following British officer appears in casualty list No. 134, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Captain I. I. E. Poynder, I.A.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. C. T. Ducat is granted six months' leave. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs is confirmed as Resident, second class.

Capt. A. T. Cardew R.E., appointed additional Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department.

A personal salute of seventeen guns has been granted to Maharaja Dhiraja of Sirohi.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. P. Russell Stracey has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Currency officer, Madras, vice Mr. Laville granted one year's leave.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, C.S. appointed Under-Secretary, Finance Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Majors E. A. Tandy and C. P. Gunter of Survey of India temporarily revert to military duty.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dr. N. Annandale becomes Director, Mr. S. D. Kemp, Superintendent, and Drs. Banwarilal Chaudhuri and F. H. Grabely Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. Thomas, Assistant Coal Superintendent, State Railways, are lent to the Government of Burma.

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19.	Strong Eyes	3	6
20.	Hair Culture	3	6
21.	Confidences: Talks with a Young Girl concerning Herself.	1	11
22.	Strength from Eating	3	6
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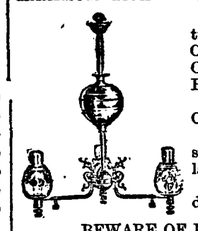

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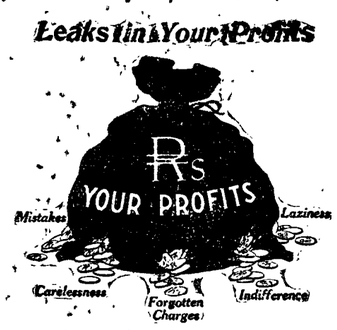

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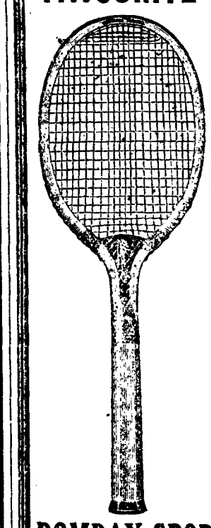

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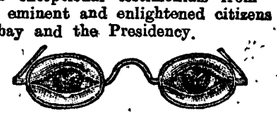

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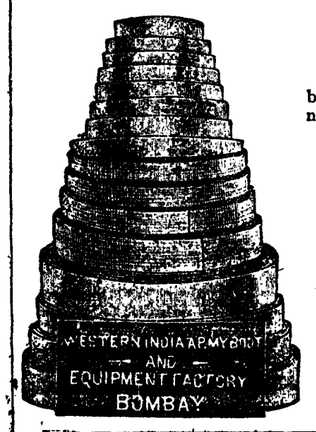

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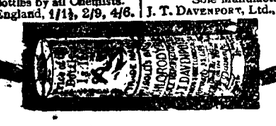

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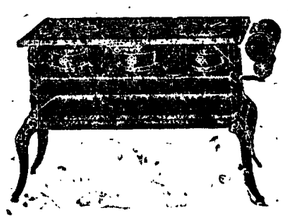

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